The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Other Side of the Scandal Case.

Mr. Beach's Argument for the Plaintiff.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

The Brooklyn City Court room was packed this morning with spectators as it had never been before during the trial of Tilton vs. Beecher. The entrance of Mr. Beach, who was to deliver the closing address for the plaintiff, was the signal for a storm of applause, which was with difficulty checked by the Court officers. Ex-Judge Fullerton arrived shortly after and received a similar ovation. The friends of the plaintiff were mustered in strong force, and scarcely a vacant space was to be found in the room. The ante-room and corridors were thronged with dissatisfied persons unable to gain admission to the Court room. The plaintiff was early in his place and occupied his usual seat behind his counsel, and was closely surrounded by a surging multitude. The throng was so great that Judge Neilson gave instructions to the officers in charge of the Court to make some arrangements to prevent a similar occurrence in the future. Jurymen Case and Jeffries delayed the opening a little by their late arrival. Mr. Beecher and his wife were absent when the proceedings began. The Judge cautioned the crowd to preserve the utmost silence.

Mr. Beach rose to address the jury at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. He said that at last Theodore Tilton had an opportunity to be heard in a court of justice after having been overwhelmed with calumnies, persecuted by all the power of a man whom the genius of Samuel Wilkeson discovered to be the greatest man on earth, and hounded by all the agencies inspired by an influential church. He referred to the church investigation as a one-sided partisan trial, in which the tribunal was composed of friends of the accused, in which the latter was represented by counsel, and in which the accused was deprived of every advantage which the nature of his case required. It was hoped in this way to satisfy the public; but the public cannot be convinced Mr. Beecher's friends of their mistake. [At this point Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe entered the court and took their usual seats.]

Mr. Beach said that in making insulting predictions and repeating insulting epithets until the ear was pained by them, he should not attempt to vie with the counsel for the defence. The jury had a duty to perform of the most momentous character. They were to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the greatest preacher in Christendom. They had been asked to declare by their verdict that Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton were perjurers and had no place in a court of justice. He said that Mr. Evarts had personally appealed to the foreman of the jury, and had assumed to know the verdict which they would render. It was a strange thing for a distinguished advocate to say before the plaintiff in the case had been heard.

Mr. Beach said he knew the influences which had surrounded the jury during the trial, and was aware of the dark and noisome shapes which had hovered around them. He knew the immense influence that existed by a powerful organization behind the defence, and he knew how it had been exerted.

Mr. Beach said that if the counsel on the other side spoke with authority, if the jury had been controled by the influence of Plymouth Church, if they allowed their opinions to be governed by assertion and assertion, then he had nothing to hope from their verdict. He was no orator as Brutus was, and had but a plain, simple, logical argument to present. If the jury would be governed by the logic of facts, if they would hear the case of the plaintiff before they consigned him and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton to infamy, then he demanded a verdict at their hands. He asked no verdict at their hands against Henry Ward Beecher which was not based upon the plain truth.

After asking the jury if they had ever before heard such a storm of invective as had been poured out in this Court room by the counsel for the defence, Mr. Beach said that the extraordinary assertion of the other side that the plaintiff never had any case was contradicted by the time and labor they had spent in trying to overthrow it. The witness for the defence upon whom all the arguments of the counsel rested was Mr. Beecher himself. Mr. Porter had made the astonishing declaration that Mr. Tilton had been contradicted by thirty-four witnesses, an assertion which could be only met by a plain denial. On no material point had Mr. Tilton been contradicted except by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach said the counsel for the defence had occupied thirteen days, not in trying to establish the innocence of Beecher, but to destroy Tilton and all his supporters. He then referred to inconsistencies in this effort; Mr. Tracy accusing Tilton of having genius for blundering, while Porter represented him as a cunning and subtle schemer. He said the plaintiff was represented as a man of the basest, most devilish character, who had sought to secure the success of a foul conspiracy by marshaling a host of perjurers into Court. He had no desire to detract from the virtues of Beecher. He readily admitted that the defendant was a great man, and that he had many good and noble qualities, but before he had concluded he thought he would be able to show the jury that Beecher was not quite perfect, not quite sinless. It was said by Mr. Evarts that all the best classes of society in the vicinage had gathered around Mr. Beecher. Had they done so? Where was Dr. Storrs? He belonged to the jury of the vicinage. Where were Dr. Schuyler, Dr. Buddington, Dr. Talmage, Dr. Duryea and Dr. Van Dyck? He had seen Plymouth Church in all its glory, and the parasites of Mr. Beecher exerting an influence in and out of the Court, but he had not seen these representatives of sister churches hastening to extend their hands to this defendant. Their absence was no proof of guilt, but the attitude of the jury of the vicinage should not be misrepresented.

The counsel regretted that his learned friend had not given him some better evidences of Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband. He could not show anything else in her conduct but an idolatrous devotion to Henry Ward Beecher and his cause. If there was any cause which led her to this conduct she might be forgiven, but when and where had it been shown that Tilton had finished from fidelity to his wife and family? There had not been any evidence given so far as to show that.

Both of my learned friends, said Mr. Beach, thought they found some contradiction between somebody and Theodore Tilton which led them to expatiate on his grey hairs, and Mr. Porter commented on it as a most striking proof of his depravity. It was remarkable that two such gentlemen as Mr. Evarts and Mr. Porter should remark at such length upon the subject. The truth was really that Mr. Tilton had no grey hairs, and the latter did not assert that he had any.

Mr. Tilton said counsel imputed to Mr. Beecher the character of a bad boy, and in that light Mr. Porter imputed to Tilton a crafty nature. In this examination, said Mr. Beach, both my learned friends are endeavoring to show Tilton as having a malignant hatred of Beecher. The counsel did not mean to say that Tilton loves Henry Ward Beecher, or did love him an instant after that July, 1870, when Mrs. Tilton made her confession, and he thought it supernatural that the injured man should not harbor feelings of hatred or revenge, and the heart beats not, after receiving such a blow, that would not bound with angry animosity. Talk about the unfriendliness and hate of Tilton to Beecher! Why, if it were true that Beecher, the chosen friend of the house, if he debauched this man's wife and defiled his hearthstone, nothing that a court and jury would do could satisfy that revenge. It would exist so long as both men would breathe. Yet with all this passion he, strengthened by love for his wife and children, had withheld his hand from being stained with the blood of his injurer.

Reformed Church.

At the session of the Synod of the Reformed Church to-day in Jersey City, the resolution that the $5,000 taken by the Hertzog Hall Committee be restored to the permanent fund was taken from the table and discussed. Elder Ferden repeated the statement that Ten Eyck's legacy of $10,000 was to the theological seminary at New Brunswick, not to the Synod. He offered a substitute that the unexpended sum of $5,000 be held subject to a draft of the Peter Hertzog Hall Committee. At the suggestion of Judge Lott, the $5,000 was put back in the hands of the Board of Directors. Elder Ferden then renewed his resolution that the money be placed at the disposal of the Hertzog Hall Committee, in accordance with the desire of the testator. The resolution was adopted.

CLEVELAND.

Proceedings of the National Sportsmen's Association.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—The National Sportsmen's Association assembled this morning at nine o'clock in the large parlors of the Kennard House. President Brinsmade was in the chair. Colonel Whittlesey made a brief address on the subject of Timber Preservation and its renewal, on the ground of economic policy, as also for the preservation of animals and proper distribution of surface water.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Republican Movement in Spain.

Alfonsist Troops Defeated by Carlists.

Destructive Storm in France.

Russian Men-of-War Ordered to Greece.

SPAIN.

The Rumored Republican Movement.

LONDON, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, alluding to the rumors of a republican movement in Madrid, says those who are watching the course of affairs in Spain are satisfied that Alfonso's Government is apprehensive. They assert that the Spanish ambassador at Paris has renewed his complaints relative to the tolerance of Carlists on the frontier, and has warmly protested against ostensible charity fetes, the real object of which is to raise money in Paris for the Carlists. It is supposed that France will pay less attention to these complaints than formerly, as Germany at present takes slight interest in the cause of King Alfonso, whose Government is too weak to pursue a course agreeable to Germany.

The Carlist Forces.

An attache of the Spanish Embassy in Paris officially reports that the Carlists muster 45,000 good soldiers, besides an equal number of second rate, and will continue to be victorious as long as the war is conducted as at present.

Donation to Don Carlos.

Dispatches from Vienna say that the Princess Windeschyratz has sent 300,000 florins to Don Carlos.

Carlist Victory.

LONDON, June 9.—The Carlist Committee states that General Saballs defeated the Alfonso troops at Blanes after two days' fighting, capturing their guns and stores and one hundred and forty prisoners.

Military Changes.

MADRID, June 9.—General Jovellar has gone to Valencia to assume command of the Army of the Centre. Lieutenant General Primo de Rivera will succeed General Jovellar as Minister of War.

Exchanging Prisoners.

LONDON, June 10—5 A. M.—A special to the *Standard* says that arrangements have been made between the Carlists and Alfonsists for an exchange of 1,000 prisoners.

Captured by Carlists.

PARIS, June 9.—The French Ultramontane journals publish a telegram from Carlist sources announcing that Gen. Gamundi has captured Caninera and taken 800 prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reception of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

LONDON, June 9.—The Sultan of Zanzibar landed at Westminster this afternoon, and was received by a guard of honor.

The Banquet to Carl Schurz.

LONDON, June 10—1 A. M.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs an account of the banquet in honor of Carl Schurz. He says the cordial replies made by Bismarck, Bennigsen, Kapp and Durnburg to a speech in which Schurz endeavored to strengthen the ties of Germany and the United States invest the occasion with considerable political importance.

Several Russian Men-of-War Ordered to Greece.

The *Daily News* reports that several Russian men-of-war at Odessa have been ordered to proceed to Greece, and three others are expected at Greek ports from the Baltic.

FRANCE.

Destructive Storm.

PARIS, June 9.—A violent storm passed over the city to-day, causing immense damage. There were many accidents, and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes a report that a house was prostrated and eleven persons killed. The damage in Paris alone is estimated at 11,000,000 francs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1875.

Supreme Court Decision.

In the United States Supreme Court today in the case of the Erie Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in error, to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the Court. The question in this case is that of the right and intention of the State of Pennsylvania to impose a tax upon the gross receipts of the Erie Railway Company. In May, 1868, the Legislature of that State passed an act by the eighth section of which there was imposed a tax of three-tenths of one per cent. upon the gross receipts of every railroad, canal and transportation company, liable to tax upon tonnage under the preceding section of this act. Under this section the accounting officers of the State settled the account against the Erie Railroad Company. From this settlement an appeal was taken by the company to the Dauphin County Court, where a verdict of $76,788.20 was rendered in favor of the State, which, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, was sustained. From this judgment of the Supreme Court a writ of error is brought to this Court. The opinion is long and elaborate. The Court finds that the decisions of the State Court, of Pennsylvania are quiet in harmony with our own on this subject. None of the objections are well taken and judgment must be affirmed.

The Black Hills.

The officials of the Interior Department do not consider that the late visit of Indians to Washington was a failure. In regard to the Black Hills, the Department has no thought of effecting a treaty with them here, knowing that they had no power to do so. The object was to discuss the subject with them and prepare them for some arrangement after the return of the expedition which has been sent out to determine whether there is gold there or not. As to the relinquishment of the hunting grounds of Nebraska, the Department has hopes that that will yet be accomplished.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Big Horn Country Not Open to White Men.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The following instructions were given to-day by Lieutenant General Sheridan on a request made for permission to enter the Big Horn country, made by a party at Cheyenne on the 24th of May: According to the provisions of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux Indians, white men are prohibited from entering the country referred to in the enclosed telegram to the Secretary of War. Notification will, therefore, be given all parties who contemplate entering that country named that they will be prevented from doing so by the military authorities until the orders under which the latter are acting are revoked.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 10, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the immediate coast.

The Rivers.

The upper Ohio will probably rise somewhat, and the other rivers remain nearly stationary.

POSTMASTER JEWELL.

His Visit to Pittsburgh—Inspecting Our Post Offices.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General of the United States, arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by Mr. E. H. Woodward, Chief Special Agent for the Department, and Mr. Gunstine, Private Secretary to the Postmaster General. The parties were the guests of General Negley while in the city. The official is making a tour of the principal cities to make an inspection of the management of the postoffices. He expects to make the tour in about five weeks, and thus become personally familiar with the working of the offices to guide him in the future.

He visited the Pittsburgh postoffice in the morning, with General Negley and the other officials, and spent about a couple of hours in thoroughly inspecting the institution. The result was satisfactory, and he complimented Major Negley on having an office which had no superior in any he had previously examined—an expression that was concurred in by the Special Agent.

Gen. Jewell created a favorable impression wherever he went, as an official of courteous address, and one who evidently understands his business. He is a very fine looking gentleman, robust in build, exquisitely neat in dress, and quick but graceful in all his movements. He gave evidence that he was a man of culture, of large business capacity and a gentleman in the truest acceptation of the term.

The visitors left in the afternoon on the two o'clock train for Cleveland, where a similar inspection will be made.

Idlewood Cottages.

This charming rural retreat, only six miles from the city, will open for the season on June 1st. Parties desiring to engage rooms or cottages will apply at 102 Wood street, or at Idlewood.

W. S. JACKSON,
Proprietor.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Greeley monument fund amounts to $5,052.

—The California Republican State Convention meets at Sacramento to-day.

—Three men were drowned at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, by the sinking of a scow.

—It is officially announced that the laying of the direct United States cable is completed.

—Gen. Joseph D. Webster has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Chicago.

—Several English and Russian ships of war are about starting on river voyages of exploration to the interior of China.

—Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and a party of Sioux Indians passed through Omaha on Wednesday morning, westward bound.

—Troubles in Formosa continue between the Chinese and aborigines, and are extending to the east and north of the island.

—The eighth semi-annual Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers met in St. Louis on Wednesday.

—Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, has been deposed from administering the ordinances of the Church.

—Jefferson Davis has been tendered and will accept the Presidency of the Texas Mechanical and Agricultural College at Bryan, at a salary of $4,000.

—The attendance at the Titusville races on Wednesday was large. The 2:40 race was won by Grand Central, Idle Boy second, Joker third; time 2:40 1-2, 2:42 and 2:45.

—A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says the Sheriff there has official information that twenty armed Mexicans crossed into Texas on Saturday night, eight miles below Brownsville.

—Important changes are expected in the Treasury and Internal Revenue offices on the 1st of July. Senator Morton had a lengthy consultation with Attorney General Pierrepont on Wednesday.

—The Superintendent of the Direct United States Cable Company reports that the new cable is working well, and the signals transmitted are perfect. The line is still in the hands of the contractors.

—Judge Morrill, of the United States District Court in Galveston, Texas, on the demurrer made by the attorney for the proprietors of the Galveston *News*, dismissed the contempt case against them.

—The New Hampshire Legislature has elected P. C. Cheney as Governor of that State. His inauguration will take place to-day. Chas. H. Powers, a Republican, was elected Railroad Commissioner.

—Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent of the Lonisiana State University, has definitely accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Government Military College near Cairo, Egypt, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General in the regular army of the Khedive.

—After a nine days' march, the Black Hills geological party arrived last Thursday on the east fork of Beaver Creek, latitude 43 degrees and 55 minutes, and fixed its first permanent camp. They have as yet found no mineral developments, nor have the Indians caused the party any trouble.

—The Superior District Court at New Orleans has granted a preliminary injuction restraining the City Administrators from further proceedings in the matter of the premium bond plan for liquidating the city debt, on the ground that the plan infringes upon the chartered rights of a lottery company.

—On Wednesday, while a party of gentlemen were practicing trap-shooting on the fair grounds at Chicago, a fourteen year old son of ex-Councilman Jno. Huntington was accidentally shot in the right eye, the sight being completely destroyed. The wound is severe, but is not considered dangerous.

—The Board of Government Engineers who have been in Chicago for some time surveying the route of the break-water for that harbor have decided upon a plan. They expect to advertise at once for proposals for work, and will commence this fall. The estimated cost is one and a half million dollars.

—Caucuses were held by both parties in Concord, N. H., last evening, to nominate candidates for State officers, the elections for which come off to-day. For Secretary of State the Republicans nominated B. F. Prescott, and the Democrats William Butterfield. For State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter was nominated by the Republicans, and Josiah L. Dearburn by the Democrats.

—The question of borrowing money to pay the July interest of the State debt of Tennessee is much discussed in Nashville. An article in the *Miners and Manufacturers Journal* contains an act of the Legislature which seems to have been overlooked, forbidding the use of State bonds as collateral after they had been paid in by railroads, and making it the duty of the State officers to cancel them.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Samuel Allison and his wife Mrs. Mary Allison (formerly Miss Mary Miller) was celebrated at their home in Hickory, Washington county, Penna., on Thursday, June 3d, 1875. According to history it appears that nothing of special notice occurred in their early life until about the year 1824, when a mutual attachment seemed to exist between the two which resulted in their marriage in the year 1825, by the Rev. John Anderson, D. D. the first Prof. of Divinity in the United States. The ceremony lasted twenty-five minutes, and as the groom remarks, was so well performed that they have remained married ever since. The aggregate number representing the family is sixty-two living persons, of this number fifty-six were present and enjoyed the pleasures of the occasion. The family consists of eight children living, the ninth one having died in his seventeenth year. The grand-children number forty-five, of whom forty-two are living. The great grand-children are two in number.

The occasion was one of rare enjoyment. The programme as carried out, consisted of the following exercises: Dinner, to which the whole representation marched in the order of their births with their families. After dinner the same order of procession was maintained in marching to the United Presbyterian Church (of which the whole family, together with many of the grand children are members) where reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. McConnell, singing of the one hundred and twenty-eighth Psalm, reading an appropriate story of the lives of the aged couple by Dr. McElroy, singing a social song "Auld Lang Syne," by the choir, a very happy and appropriate presentation speech by Rev. Mr. May, and a beautiful response by Mr. Samuel Alexander. The presents consisted of a handsome gold headed cane to Mr. Allison, and a pair of gold spectacles to Mrs. Allison, from the children. The grand-children were the donors of a purse, as were also the friends. In the evening the bride and groom of fifty years ago, were serenaded by the Nonpareil Orchestra, the introductory piece being the very appropriate one, entitled "The old Folks at Home."

It is well to remark that there were also present two who witnessed the marriage ceremony in 1825—a brother and sister of the bride. Thus passed in the history of this family the 3d of June, 1875.

S. R. A.

A Few Growls.

Have the Street Commissioners any authority over the streets and sidewalks in the lower part of the old Second ward, and if so, why don't they exercise it? First avenue is barren of sidewalks and completely barricaded with all sorts of nondescript articles, wagons, moulders' flasks, etc., and it is worth one's life to walk along Water street, opposite the Connellsville Railroad depot and parts of Grant street, so terrible is its condition. The latter thoroughfare is traveled daily by multitudes of strangers from the railroads, and its dilapidated condition is such as to warrant the severest censure. While in the spirit of growling we should like to ask why the Building Inspector permits the tottering ruins of the old burnt out Novelty works, on the corner of First avenue and Grant street, to remain as they have been for some years the terror of all pedestrians. Part of one of the walls fell recently, but fortunately no Coroner's inquest was held subsequent to the crash. When somebody is killed by falling brick, then we may hope that this dangerous nuisance will be abolished by the proper authority—perhaps not till then.

A Card.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I am informed a report is being circulated that I have withdrawn from the canvass for the office of County Commissioner. As this report is intended to do me harm, I would most respectfully inform my friends that there is no foundation for it whatever. I am still a candidate for the above office and will continue to be so, before the coming Republican Convention.

Very respectfully,
J. H. ROBB,
Scott township.

June 8, 1875. d&S

OPPOSED TO SECRECY.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Anti-Secret Society Convention—A Political Mass Meeting in the Afternoon—Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States Nominated — President Blanchard's Address Last Night.

Yesterday morning's session of the Anti-Secret Society Convention was devoted principally to the transaction of business and the disposition of reports of committees. After opening religious exercises, Rev. D. Hart, of Nevada, Ohio, submitted the report of the Enrollment Committee, and Mr. H. S. Kellogg, of Chicago, presented the report of the Finance Committee, a synopsis of which shows the following condition of the Convention's finances:

Total receipts for year ending June, 1875.....$3,219 26
Total expenditures for year ending June, 1875..... 2,743 31

Total assets, surplus.....$ 465 95
Total assets, including the $700 today.....$5,495 69

Reports were also submitted from J. P. Stoddard, of Chicago, General Agent; Rev. John Levington, of Detroit, Lecturer, and Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Illinois, Corresponding Secretary. The address of the latter concerning the general state of the Association, was an interesting resume of its aims, objects, results, and workings. The speaker alluded to the *Christian Cynosure*, published at Chicago, as the organ of the society. At the conclusion of the address (laudatory remarks were made by delegates, names of papers favorable to anti-secret doctrines were handed in and added to the report of the Secretary, and the latter's report as amended, was received.

Rev. John Levington next took the floor and objected to an article published in the *Cynosure* in which a statement was made that Mr. Levington had said that unless he was regularly appointed as a lecturer he would leave the lecture field. He denounced the story as a base fabrication, but no action was taken in the matter.

The following committees were announced: On Finance—President, J. Blanchard, A. Floyd, Rev. Ormond, T. P. Stevenson, D. Hart. On Publication—E. A. Cook, G. W. Needles, Rev. S. Colling, Rev. Milton Wright, Rev. L. N. Stratton. On Nominations—Rev. W. Wishart, Rev. A. L. Post, Rev. Joseph Travis. On Correspondence—Rev. John Berry, C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Ill.

The Business Committee recommended that the afternoon be devoted to a discussion of the question of political action. It was adopted and two o'clock fixed as the hour of commencement.

The forenoon proceedings were closed by an address from Rev. Milton Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, who is editor of the *Religious Telescope*, on the "Revelations of Secret Societies." It was well connected and delivered in a manner that gained him close attention. At the conclusion of it the convention adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Convention assembled in the capacity of a political mass meeting. They claim to be representatives of a party known as the American party, a name given to it by the newspaper men last year in Syracuse, New York. Rev. B. T. Roberts presided and Prof. C. A. Blanchard officiated as Secretary. At the last annual meeting a committee consisting of J. Blanchard of Illinois, C. W. Greene, of Indiana; H. Wilson, of Michigan; F. D. Parish, of Ohio; G. W. Needles, of Missouri; Aaron Floyd, of Pennsylvania; Francis Gillette, of Connecticutt, and Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Maine, and C. L. Barlow, of New York, was appointed to prepare a platform setting forth the principles and objects of their party. This platform was presented yesterday by Chairman Blanchard as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

1. We hold that ours is a Christian and not a Heathen nation, and that the God of the Christian Scriptures is the author of civil Government.

2. That God requires and man needs a Sabbath.

3. That the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the true policy on the Temperance question.

4. That charters of all secret lodges granted by our Federal and State legislatures, should be withdrawn and their oaths prohibited by law.

5. That the civil equality secured to all American citizens by articles 13, 14 and 15 of our amended constitution should be presented inviolate.

6. That arbitration of differences with nations is the most direct and sure method of securing and perpetuating a permanent peace.

7. That to cultivate the intellect without improving the morals of men, is to make them mere adepts and experts for evil. He won a few supporters but the majority of the members arrayed themselves against him on the ground he had taken. They held that the cultivation of the intellect, without moral improvement, does not necessarily make men experts for evil, and this was the phase of the matter which finally prevailed. A number of alterations in the plank were suggested and substitutes offered, but none of them were accepted and after further discussion the original was adopted without amendment or alteration. On the tenth, or the tariff plank, a long and spirited debate followed the reading of it. Some of the speakers favored free trade and others protection, but they were almost a unit in striking it from the platform. Mr. Needles, of Missouri, was the originator of the plank, and he made an excellent address in advocacy of protection. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois, said he favored free trade, but advocated the striking of the plank from the platform. He said that the following reasons existed for the action: To harmonize the tariff as to afford equal protection to all branches of industry, and that if a whole delegation of lawyers should work with it until the world burns up they would fail to satisfy the Irish. He said that both the great political parties are divided on the question of free trade and protection and thought it best to leave all reference out of the platform. Prof. Clark coincided with Mr. Blanchard and expressed the story of the lives of the aged couple by Dr. McElroy, singing a social song "Auld Lang Syne," by the choir, a very happy and appropriate presentation speech by Rev. Mr. May, and a beautiful response by Mr. Samuel Alexander. The presents consisted of a handsome gold headed cane to Mr. Allison, and a pair of gold spectacles to Mrs. Allison, from the children. The grand-children were the donors of a purse, as were also the friends. In the evening the bride and groom of fifty years ago, were serenaded by the Nonpareil Orchestra, the introductory piece being the very appropriate one, entitled "The old Folks at Home."

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Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Woodruff Post, of Rochester, N. Y. It was very well attended, but the audience was not quite as large as on Tuesday night. Rev. Mr. Meiser, of Youngstown, Ohio, delivered the first address in German. When through he was rewarded with a round of applause. The meeting would not have got fairly down to business without a couple of songs from Prof. Clark, which he gave in a characteristic and entertaining manner. Prof. C. A. Blanchard made an appeal for money and enforced it by calling upon a number of gentlemen to lift a collection, which was done.

The principal address of the evening was made by Prof. J. Blanchard, a venerable looking old gentleman with snow white beard and hair. He began his address by stating the objects and aims of the Anti-Secret Society Association and what they expect to accomplish; that Christianity is in opposition to secrecy. He claimed that lodge Masonry subverts true principles and civil Government, and adduced arguments in favor of his assertion. He referred to the death of Morgan and detailed the part performed by Masons in the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England. The lecture was quite comprehensive, and comprised many subordinate subjects to which we have not space to refer this morning.

When Mr. Blanchard had finished his discourse the Secretary announced that this morning's session would commence at half-past eight o'clock. From nine to eleven o'clock will be devoted to reports of committees and miscellaneous business. At eleven o'clock Rev. W. Post will make an address. The afternoon will be devoted to ten minute speeches and an address from Rev. A. M. Milligan, of Allegheny. In the evening Rev. Mr. Coggswell, of Mansfield, Ohio, will speak on "The Religion of Royal Arch Masonry." The gentleman was a member of the Royal Arch for several years. Prof. C. A. Blanchard will also deliver a discourse.

"SMOKY ISLAND."

The Case Still on Trial Before Judge White.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday morning, Judge White on the bench, the case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny, was resumed, the plaintiffs offering further testimony. The first witness called was George R. Riddle, who gave a discription of the general appearance of "Smoky Island" as it existed before the flood in 1832. He stated that there were three islands previous to that time, and gave the names by which they were known.

Joseph O'Brien was placed upon the witness stand who said he had lived in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since 1806, having come here from Baltimore. In his discription of the land in dispute, he said both the islands and main shore were covered with sycamore trees in early days. His impressions were that in the year 1807 there was but one island. About that time he, with others, went on an excursion around it and as late as the year 1826, he used to go down there to get sand to use in the plastering business. He thought the general appearance of the island had changed but little from the time he first saw it. The witness remembered the flood of 1832, but did not know how much of the surface was washed away at that time. He thought there were portions of it washed away every year.

Hugh S. Fleming Esq. was called who testified that he had lived in Allegheny nearly all his life. When he was a boy he used to see the islands frequently, and was certain there were three of them. In examining the Darby map made in 1875, the witness thought it gave a fair representation of the islands except that the middle was rounder and not so long when he saw it. Mr. Fleming gave an account of a celebration, which took place on the island in 1837, at which time he said the water in the channel had dried up and the people walked over on dry land. Witness thought there were no trees on "Kilbuck" after the flood of 1832; there were trees on the other two islands down to 1838 or '40, according to his recollection.

Jerome Jones was sworn and testified that he was sixty-five years of age. He said he owned a farm on the river and used to go to market in a skiff. In doing so, he went by the island, and his description of it differed but little from what has already been given. This witness was corroborated in the main by Mr. Samuel Patterson, who thought the upper island was called "Nelson."

Mr. Luke Loomis, a man eighty-two years of age and who published a book called the "Navigator" in early days, was placed upon the stand, and added his testimony. The book referred to gives a description of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, together with the islands, harbors, towns and villages on these streams, and was placed in evidence.

Mr. M. A. Knox and Mr. Abney Uptegraff, were also examined in relation to the condition of the islands as far back as 1825. Mr. Knox said that Kilbuck run was called at that time Block run. Mr. Uptegraff said he was born in 1810, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and used to go hunting on the islands when he was a boy.

The tax duplicates of the Frist ward, Allegheny, for 1874-5 were introduced in evidence, showing that the island was assessed in the name of J. Moorhead et al. In 1874 the duplicate shows that the island was assessed at $100,000, and in 1875 at $84,000. The amount of land named is a little over 84 acres.

After the reads, on the part of the plaintiff filed the following paper: "And, now, to wit, June 9th, 1875, the plaintiffs hereby disclaim title to all land described in the *precipe* north of the south line of the avenue now known as Sycamore avenue. The same has been and may hereafter be established, provided that the width of said avenue shall not exceed eighty feet from the north line of said avenue as now established and used to the south line thereof, so long as the same shall be used and remain a public street."

At this point the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, Judge White allowed the counsel one day to look up the additional papers which they desire to introduce. The Court said this disclaimer had already been in existence for almost half a century, and was its intention to allow every point bearing on the case to be thoroughly ventilated. This is done in order to place the evidence on record for future reference in case any litigation might arise, and to preserve the testimony of aged residents, who are liable to die of old age at any time. The prosecution will probably close their side of the case to-day, when there will be an adjournment until Monday. The end will not be reached before the middle of the week.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission Last Night —Monthly Reports—An Offer From the Insurance Companies.

The Fire Commission last evening held a regular monthly meeting. Secretary Case reported that the expenditures for May amounted to $15,566.39, previously expended during the year $36,045.75, total to date $51,512.14.

Chief Hamill reported that during the month of May there were 23 fires and alarms, with a loss of $64,632, the insurance on which amounted to $61,550. A number of transfers in the department are also reported. The sale of two horses in the department, on account of their being unserviceable, was recommended. Read and recommended for approval.

Superintendent Fullwood reported that during May a number of telegraph poles had been reset and the wires repaired, so that the line is now in perfect working order.

The following names were passed on the sub-list: George King, William Boyd, Jas. M. Culp, W. McDade, Samuel J. Allen, Jas. Brenneman, John Ginley, Thomas M. Shannon, Leander Bracey, Edward Durney, Francis Brawley, William Wirmberg, William Edge, and P. J. Carrigan. The sub-list already numbered forty-eight, making in all sixty-two. On motion, the sub-list was closed for the year 1875.

The drilling of the men in the various engine houses was left wholly in the hands of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and it was reported that the members are making wonderful progress in the matter, and are already hard.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to have the department out for inspection on the Monongahela wharf on the last Saturday of this month.

A communication from the insurance companies was read, stating that they had presented Allegheny City with eight patent fire extinguishers, which are now used on the hose carriages in that city. They now offer the Pittsburgh department twelve such extinguishers, hoping that they will be used in a similar manner.

The matter of acceptance was referred to a special committee, to report at the next meeting.

The Veterinary Surgeon presented a report for the quarter ending June 9th. It stated that the horses are in good condition and only a few needed treatment during the quarter. After approving a number of bills the Commission adjourned.

Sheridan and His Bride.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It was General Phil. Sheridan (unnamed) that I described in the popular song on St. Patrick's day, published March last in the GAZETTE, and his lady-loves' dialogue with him in it, which mentions his Irish proclivities and his American devotion, his command of forty thousand men being victorous near the Potomac and governing Western territory. There is no other General with whom the facts expressed in this song correspond so truly, and no other lady-love than his—although I did not know he then had one—having occasion to consent to his undergoing the dangers which claimed these positions previous to the crowning event in regard to them, foreshadowed in the song, which recently has happened—

It also for a song on their marriage will do,
Although in March last, I but one of them knew.

M. J. O'DWYER,
Primo Tenor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.

BREVITIES.

....A regular meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

....The oil men met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday from eleven to twelve o'clock and intend coming together at this point each week-day hereafter at eleven o'clock.

....A meeting of those who favor the organization of the Hartranft club, in the Third ward, Allegheny, was held last evening, and adjourned until next Thursday evening.

....Milk depots have become so numerous in our city that the old fashioned milk wagons with their annoying tintinnabulations, are sinking among the obsolete things of the past.

....Yesterday the candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, and West Point were put on examination at the Western University before the Board. The examination will probably be continued to-day.

....One of the workmen at the foundation of the new church, at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, had one of his fingers crushed by a heavy stone falling on it yesterday. Dr. Walters amputation the finger.

....The surviving members of the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will hold a meeting at Gerst's Hall, corner Madison avenue and Second street, Allegheny, this evening for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

....Information was received by the United States Authorities yesterday, of the arrest of Robert Smith at Williamsport, on a charge of taking a valuable letter from a postoffice, which did not belong to him. He was committed to jail to await a hearing.

....A colored man by the name of Golden, who resides in the East End, and who is accused of stealing about $38 worth of jewelry and clothing from the dwelling of Mr. Corbitt on Ellsworth avenue

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE editor of the *Post* declines to state that he is opposed to the distribution of school funds among the Roman Catholic schools. We will bear this fact in mind.

RUMORS to the effect that the Alfonso Government is in a bad way, are current in Paris and London. Don Carlos is claimed to have 90,000 troops of all kinds, and to be making headway against the Government troops.

IF the *Leader*, in place of howling so terribly, will understand that intermeddling in matters that do not concern it, is ever likely to bring a rap over the knuckles, it may save itself from future sorrows. We accept its apology that it does not know enough of Billingsgate to properly express itself, —nor, it might add, of anything else.

THE right of this Commonwealth to tax the tonnage receipts of the Erie Railroad, which has been in litigation since 1868, was finally determined in the United States Supreme Court, Washington, yesterday. The decisions of our State Courts, affirming the right of the State to impose this tax, are sustained. The amount involved in this particular suit was not large, but indirectly large amounts were at stake.

THE Missouri Constitutional Convention has determined to submit to the people of that State the question of female suffrage, in the form of a separate amendment. It will thus stand by itself, stripped of all side issues, and must be voted for or against on its merits. We are curious as to the result. The agitation is dying out in other quarters, but should it carry in Missouri, will be revived again in all parts of the country.

THE power of city authorities to disregard an injunction of Court has been tested to the satisfaction of certain aldermen and lawyers in Chicago. Judge Williams had enjoined the city in regard to certain ballots cast, and the injunction was disregarded, whereupon lawyers who advised, and aldermen who followed their advice, were fined. It is understood that the case is not ended, and that satisfaction will be sought against the Judge in the higher Courts.

GREECE tends toward Republicanism, and might as well be there as to be so unsettled as it now is. King George has been in power twelve years, and has had twenty-eight changes in his Cabinet in that time. Greece is a small, poor, and troublesome country,—the authority of the Government being very feeble, and the propensity to create trouble on small occasions being very decided. King George has become so discouraged at the changing condition of things that he is said to seriously contemplate abdicating.

WE had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Postmaster General Jewell, who is in the city, inspecting the condition and working of our postoffice. The Postmaster General has displayed most excellent qualities, since he has been in office, and his present tour of inspection is designed to so familiarize him with the operations of the offices, that he may determine where the expenses of the Department may be reduced. In brief, it is a tour of business inspection, and the idea is a happy one. The Posmaster General is a very agreeable gentleman, a decided Republican, and is thoroughly alive to the political issues of he day.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has been ranging over the South, and what he saw and heard leads him to think that the Democratic element there will struggle hard to carry the country for the Presidency, but that they will fail. He is anxious that the Republican party should conciliate somebody, and harps on this, all the while. Our view is, that the way to conciliate is to do just right. In this State, for example, a good ticket was nominated, and a right platform adopted, and the party is generally harmonized. It has only to do this in the country at large, and all will be well. But to bend and turn to please a few malcontents is to adopt a policy that at best will be very uncertain. Do right, and all will be well.

ONE of the circumstances attendant upon the Centennial celebrations that are occurring, is the discussion of the exact place in history to which each of the original actors is entitled. When the battles of Concord and Lexington were under discussion, we had the names of Revere, and others; and now that the Bunker Hill celebration is approaching, we have Prescott, Putnam, Ward and others in the fore front of the discussion. If the truth of history is established, well; but the heroes who fought, but now sleep and rest, care little for the controversy over the deeds of their lives. They were glad to serve their country for the love they bore it, and dreamed not of honor, other than that which honestly came of honest deeds.

IT now begins to be evident that the exact game of the Governor of New Hampshire in putting the two Democrats who were *not* elected, into the Senate, in place of the two Republicans who *were* elected, was designed to prevent the election of Governor. At all events, such is the outcome. The House passed a resolution to elect, and the Senate refused to concur, on the idea that the proper time had passed. The Republicans of the Senate, by going out, put themselves into a false position, and gave the enemy an advantage; yet we are of the opinion that a plan was devised to secure the same result in any event,—the continuance of the present Governor in power. In brief, the Democracy have captured the State by a fraudulent and revolutionary operation, which is thus regarded by the independent press, which would, if it could, sustain them.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS have led to two forms of criticism—those aimed at his book and those that refer entirely to his military career. The merits or demerits of his book are one thing, while his military operations are separate and distinct. It seems to be assumed that the Memoirs misstate facts. As a rule, we think they do not. The fact that Hood escaped him at Atlanta, and was afterward defeated by Thomas at Nashville, is clearly stated; and all the facts as to the Johnston affair in North Carolina are also clearly brought out. In our view, the account given in the Memoirs shows that Sherman was overmatched by Johnston. In the first place, he was unduly fearful that Johnston would escape, and so failed to attack him; and he offered or accepted from him terms that were entirely inadvisable; but all this stands clearly out in the book. The critics are evidently on the wrong tack in some of their criticisms.

WE are so strongly impressed that our colored friends have been imposed upon, relative to the amount of prominence given them in politics, that we feel called upon to remind them of several very important facts. 1. The one grand aim of political service is not office getting. It is really far better to follow the occupations of private life, as a rule, than to seek the public offices attainable. Yet, so far as the privilege of these offices is concerned, they are equally open to all, and our colored friends have the same right to them as others. 2. It has grown to be the custom for those who desire office to present themselves as candidates, or induce their friends to do it for them. We do not commend this custom,—but state that it is the custom of this time. Hence, if those who are led to feel themselves slighted, desire office, they must present themselves, at the right time, for office. Were the colored people of this city and Allegheny to organize a club, or association, they could develop plans of political action which would bring their friends forward. 3. A spirit of complaint, because candidates are not sought out, and nominated, is not just. It is not done so among the whites. More than this, something is due the course of the Republican party in giving them the franchise, and some remembrance should be had of the hostility of the Democratic party toward the conferment of the franchise. The true policy is, to be faithful to friends, who stood by the colored race when they needed friends, and so far as offices go, first determine whether they are wanted, and, if so, bring forward good candidates.

A GREAT ARGUMENT.

The long and elaborate argument of William M. Evarts in the Beecher case is ended at last, and yesterday Mr. Beach began to sum up for the defense. The address delivered by Mr. Evarts cannot, as yet, be estimated as to its influence on the result, and it is not proper as yet to discuss the guilt or innocence of the parties. Still, we wish the people generally might read the masterly argument of Mr. Evarts, as an aid to a fair judgment of the evidence adduced. It is, indeed, impossible for persons unskilled in following the logic of evidence, to fairly estimate that brought forward on this trial, without the aid of this address. The basis of his criticisms throughout is the quality of human nature,—and his analysis of motives, of the hidden purposes, of Moulton and Tilton, and absolute consistency of their evidence with malice toward Beecher, and blackmail generally, is very clear, consistent and masterly. The force of arguments of this character depends, largely, on the skill with which they are presented; but in this direction there is no defect in Mr. Evarts' argument. The innocence of Beecher and the guiltiness of Tilton, for example, are very strongly contrasted, in the instance of the retraction and counter-retraction, or explanation, obtained from Mrs. Tilton. When Beecher had retired from his interview with her, the evidence of the nurse showed that she was calm, quiet and restful, and soon fell into a natural sleep. This fact is used to show that his interview had a soothing effect; that so far from disturbing a sick and nervous woman, it served to ease her conscience, and relieve her mind; and thus, in a woman of her religious character, must have been on the side of truth.

Later, the nurse was aroused by a sob, and discovered Tilton kneeling by his wife talking very earnestly; and after the nurse retired from the room he remained there for an hour, talking loud and threateningly, she responding pleadingly. At last he went into an adjoining room, obtained writing material, and his wife wrote, that was carefully and clearly shown to be a mere explanation, and not a retraction of what she had given Beecher. When he had left, and the nurse returned, Mrs. Tilton was nervous, frightened and restless, and continued so for an hour or more. This fact,—that Tilton's presence and demand exerted such a disturbing influence on his sick wife was used to show that his demands did violence to her conscience, and resulted in extorting from her statements which she did not willingly give. And, thus he makes a strong point touching the acceptance of the retraction Beecher received, as against that Tilton forced from his wife.

The same acuteness of reasoning runs through the entire argument; and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the most remarkable and able argument ever presented at the American bar. It lacked the occasional laity and impassioned oratory of Wirt; and did not aim at the profundity which characterized some of Webster's great arguments. Perspicuity was especially aimed at, throughout, and however profound or intricate the principle of law under discussion, it was stated and explained, in language so appropriate, and with such luminous clearness, that no person could fail to clearly comprehend the exact thought the orator sought to communicate. The address was also remarkable for its sustained dignity of thought, and chasteness, and even elegance of language. The plane of thought was elevated. It was not a mere comparison of evidence,—of statement against statement,—but, from the standpoint of a clear and accurate analysis of the characters involved, a discussion of all the evidence in the light of moral probability. In fact, the evidence of Tilton and Moulton, standing by itself, contributed the chief support of his argument, and served, in his hands, to bring against them his keenest thrusts. For example, their course in destroying the original confession of Mrs. Tilton, and then swearing that it said thus and so, was effectively used. A case was imagined of a murdered man, and the escape of the murderer. The guilty man returns and accuses the other, after having destroyed the bullet. The bullet was thought, however, to be the real witness, and the mould was found from which it was cast, when in place of the bullet from this mould fitting the pistol of the accused, it fits that of the witness. The letter of accusation was the bullet aimed at Beecher, but the witnesses against him had destroyed it; yet when the mould of other papers,—the retraction and explanation,—is examined, it is found that this bullet is very different from what it was described. It proved Beecher's innocence, not his guilt.

Whatever the outcome of the trial, the speech of Mr. Evarts, whether considered as an argument, a polished address, a graceful oration, or an elevated appeal, must rank first among the efforts at the American bar. During the many days of its continuance his mental strength never wearied, and the unity and strength of his argument did not yield. We do not think, indeed, that it can be read without producing a profound conviction that Beecher is innocent, and Moulton and Tilton the veriest villains that ever walked.

Moody and Sankey's Labors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to a friend, speaks as follows of the missionary labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London: "It is impossible for me, in the position which I occupy in the National Church, not to take the deepest interest in a movement which, seeking the spiritual welfare of our people, has been so wonderfully successful in drawing together great masses to hear simple addresses on the great Gospel doctrines. I have communicated with parochial clergymen of various opinions on the subject, and I am sure the movement is regarded by all of us with deep interest, and we pray that it may bring a blessing to many souls. If there is a difficulty in the clergy generally giving any official sanction to the details of the work you will at once see that, in the case of the Bishops, there are greater difficulties in the way of any direct sanction which, coming from them, could not be regarded as other than official and authoritative; and I confess that the objections I originally felt still remain in full force now that we have had time to examine and to learn from various quarters the exact nature of the movement. That addresses urging, in whatever homely language, the great truths of the Gospel on our people's consciences should be delivered by laymen is no innovation among us; and I heaatily rejoice that the present movement is conducted on so great a scale, and with such apparent success."

PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR TILDEN is sixty-one years of age, but looks like a boy, and has more vigor than one.

THE heaviest Mason that walked in the New York procession weighs three hundred and thirty pounds.

MR. LINDSAY CARSON, a brother of Kit Carson, the trapper, guide and scout, is a candidate for State Senator in California.

EX-SECRETARY RICHARDSON, accompanied by his wife, arrived at San Francisco on May 26th, on their tour around the world.

MISS JANE RANDALL, who died on Saturday last, in Philadelphia, in her 90th year, was the sister of the late Josiah Randall.

THE Baltimore monument to Edgar A. Poe is receiving the finishing touches of the artist's chisel. It will be dedicated early in September.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, the accomplished reader and actress, so favorably known in this city, gave a reading at Parepa Hall, Yorkville, on Tuesday evening of this week.

A. T. STEWART is said to have bought, last week, for less than $200,000, the Glenham Woolen Mills at Matteawan, New York, which cost a million dollars more than that price.

IN a couple of months Sheridan will probably be astonished to hear—"You may be Lieutenant General of the United States, Philip; but that doesn't signify that you can run this establishment."

PRINCE LOUIS, of Battenberg, is in England, and is thought to fancy Princess Beatrice.

Pour espouser une princesse
Le Prince Paul s'en est alle.

SENATOR MORTON is in Washington, much improved in health. He is said to "talk in a very cheerful manner upon all subjects except those of a political character." Upon these he reminds one of the grave.

THE New York *Nation* is now chiefly edited by two Massachusetts men—Mr. Arthur Sedgwick and Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison. Mr. Godkin has gone to reside in Cambridge, where there is some hint of making him a professor.

COL. WARD H. LAMON, who will be recalled as the friend and law partner of President Lincoln, and who is now a resident of Martinsburg, West Virginia, is coming into prominence as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. He voted for Greeley in 1872.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BOSTON has over 2,000 music teachers.

ALBANY, New York, now has double the population of the State of New York in 1771.

THE orchards of this country are estimated to contain over 20,000,000 fruit trees.

THE number of cattle from Kansas and Missouri now grazing upon Iowa soil is said to be immense.

"Pious Picketing" is the *Saturday Review's* characterization of Moody and Sankey revivals.

A HANDSOME edition of Edgar A. Poe's works, recently issued in Edinburg, was printed from type set by two girls.

SAY what you will about the prevailing style of dress for ladies, but it is the handsomest and most sensible seen for these last 100 years.

SWEDEN has appropriated $98,000 in gold for the expense of the Swedish Commission to the Centennial. This looks like business.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of Mabel Young, at Boston, have rendered a verdict that the evidence points directly to Thomas W. Piper as her murderer.

THE sale of Daniel Webster's private library began in Boston on Wednesday. Although the competition was not brisk, the books brought fair prices.

A WRIT of error has been allowed by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of George Rufer, convicted of the murder of Herman Schilling, in Cincinnati, commonly known as the tan-yard murder. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of July.

A WONDERFUL escape from drowning occurred some days ago at Booneville, Mo. A schoolboy, bathing in a swift stream, got beyond his depth and apparently sank for the last time. The swift current, however, drifted him a few rods down the stream, where, in his final struggles on the bottom, he caught in his hands a large fishing line set by a negro to catch catfish. The owner of the line immediately pulled it in, and with it the lad, who after protracted efforts was resuscitated.

THE Pacific Mail steamer Colima, from Panama, for San Francisco, has arrived, and reports that the English ship Prince Alfred, with guano for London, foundered at sea, in the vicinity of Caquimbo. The crew left the vessel in two boats, one of which was picked up by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Limena. The captain was in the boat picked up, and he and his companions were landed at Carrizol. It is expected that the other boat will reach Caquimbo.

THE burial of Mrs. Hannah Jane Rohm, of Baltimore, Barnum's fat woman, the other day, lacked the solemnity of ordinary funerals. There was no funeral service, no clergyman present or invited, but the husband, assisted by policemen and others, placed the remains in the hearse, the husband got up beside the driver, and thus without further attendance or ceremony the body was conveyed to Baltimore cemetery and placed in a vault for burial. The coffin was six feet ten inches long and two feet four inches wide. The husband states that they were married in a Methodist church at Philadelphia nine years ago, and that the Siamese twins were among the spectators.

THE squabble over the Iowa Bishopric turns on a very amusing incident. In despair of making a choice it was resolved to take but three ballots more and then, if none of the candidates could secure a nomination, to abandon them all. Two wily partisans of Dr. Eccleston, who only wanted one vote to make his calling and election sure, proposed to one friend of Dr. Knickerbocker, who stood no chance whatever of being chosen, to combine their forces. They would throw two votes on the first and second ballots for Dr. Knickerbocker on condition that if he wasn't nominated he should cast one vote for Dr. Eccleston on the third. The guileless friend of Dr. Knickerbocker carried out his contract—and nominated Dr. Eccleston.

COSTLY ROYALTY.

Annuities of the Queen of England and Her Children.

The regular annual allowance of Queen Victoria is £385,000, or $1,025,000, "for the support of her Majesty's household, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Besides this, the Queen has also paid to her the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which amounted last year to £42,000 net, or $210,000, more. But this prodigious allowance to the Queen, who represents the head of the State, is by no means all. That expensive young man, the Prince of Wales, draws an annuity from the British people of £40,000 per annum in his own right, and £10,000 in the name of the Princess, his wife, making $250,000 a year, which he condescends to accept for keeping up the honor and dignity of the heir apparent of the crown. In addition to this, Wales has as an income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which amounted last year to £62,515, or over $300,000. Even this more than half million of money per annum, it appears, is not enough for the expensive habits of our young Prince, who has contrived to run in debt, after the example of George the Fourth, to the extent of several hundreds of thousands of pounds, the scandal of which, with a threatened appeal to Parliament for special appropriations to pay it, has long agitated the British mind. The other annuities to members of Queen Victoria's family, who has nine children, are as follows:

Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh, second son)	£25,000
Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught, third son)	15,000
Prince Leopold, fourth son	15,000
Princess Royal	8,000
Princess Alice, of Hesse	6,000
Princess Helena	6,000
Princess Louise	6,000
Princess Mary (Teck)	5,000
Princess Augusta (Queen's cousin)	3,000
Duchess of Cambridge (aunt of Her Majesty)	6,000
Duke George of Cambridge (cousin of the Queen	12,000

It will thus be seen that this lucky Queen's cousin is in the receipt of considerable more annual salary than all the seven Cabinet Ministers of this United States, at $8,000 each per annum.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Cheering Crop News.

It is pleasant to hear from all quarters of the land that our supply of fruit is not likely to be diminished by the Winter's cold. The grain fields will show a loss, but even that will be much smaller than was at first believed. Other crops will take the place of the wheat that has been killed, and energy will soon repair the waste. Even the grasshopper has taken to himself wings and fled. His existence seems owing to the wholesale destruction of the birds which fed upon him, and a little less greediness in destroying these feathered protectors of the soil may prevent future incursions. The law of compensation holds good as to birds and insects, and from such slight causes wide desolation of our green fields may spring. There is every prospect now that we shall have cause to keep a merry Thanksgiving after harvest.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Nordhoff Begins to See What Everybody Else Acquainted with the South has Known for Some Time.

A New York *Herald* correspondent gives the following incident of Mississippi life:

About four weeks ago a mulatto girl, aged 19, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house-servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place a week, when one day the farmer, her former employer, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, all armed with shot-guns, appeared before the house. Two of the men came in and demanded the girl, saying she belonged to them. She refused to go with them, and declared that she was free, which was true, of course. They knocked her down, took her by the feet, dragged her thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle, and she screaming for help, and—this was in open daylight and in the presence of several men, besides women and children—set her on a horse and carried her off. When they got her home two of them tied her to a tree and flogged her bared back with green withes until the blood ran. Then they took her to the house and chained her with a trace-chain and padlock to the bed-post. The next day she was turned to work, and chained up again at night. After some days she made her escape, and found refuge with a Southern man, the County Superintendent of Education, who, after proper notice, sent her to the United States District Attorney. From the District Attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, cruelty and violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most horrible to me is this: It is in evidence before the District Attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its Justice of the Peace, heard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and when asked why he did not interfere himself, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he knew that it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they stood in their doors and saw the girl dragged by her feet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally, I related this tale to a Democratic judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied that brutality was found everywhere, North as well as South; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently, make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved—because it was only a negro girl. If it had been a white girl, no doubt the Mayor would have interfered, and the Judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should maltreat a white girl so had been negroes the country would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
q27
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRESSON SPRINGS.—This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season. For further particulars address, or either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Philada.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. q24
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Open for Guests June 10.
Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the finest Hotel, at this popular Summer Resort. The Hotel has accommodations for
One Thousand Guests.
A magnificent Beach Drive of over 2½ miles in length has been constructed.
TERMS, $4.50 PER DAY.
Address,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
r100 Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.
SARATOGA OF THE WEST.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio.
SWENEY, WEST & Co., Proprietors.
This delightful and popular Summer Resort, the largest west of the Mountains,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
The Black Bass fishing here is unequalled by any other place in the United States.
RATES—$3.50 BY THE DAY; $2.50 BY THE WEEK. r99
FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, James Musgrove, James W. Arrott, Charles B. Leech, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, James D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United State and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondence. fe10:b41
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
STOCKS
Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.
Privileges
Negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares
$106.25
Straddles $250 each control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall street operations are conducted sent
FREE
To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire are promptly executed by us. Address
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall street, New York.
r43-d48
ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
GERMAN STUDENT LAMP
Can be attached to any gas or oil fixture.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.
PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, GENERAL Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured and models of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. de28:k7
BRUSHES—FINE DUSTING BRUSHES, Window and Sweeping Brushes, Shoe and Clothes Brushes, Feather Dusters and Furniture Brushes, received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.
WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. may11:s6-d48

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
Very Attractive Bargains
IN
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadine, considered an extra good bargain this season at 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Striped Grenadine, good styles.
At 25c, Very fine Black Grenadine, about half their value.
Bargains in Black Hernanis, all qualities.
New Plaid and Striped Black Hernanis.
Most Remarkable Bargains in
New Invisible Plaids,
At 12½c, 25c, 31c, and 37½c and upward.
Some of these Plaids are just one-half the price they are usually selling at.
Black Mohair Alpacas
AND CASHMERES.
Splendid Bargains in all qualities from Lowest to Finest.
New Debeges and Mohairs, desirable colors.
New Silk and Wool Pongees, fully one-third under value.
Fine Mohair Lustres, choice shades, at very low prices.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings, worth 25c.
At 12½c, Dress Linens, well worth 25c.
At 18¾c, Yard wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
Dress Linens, all qualities, at very low prices.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS.
At $1, Good Black Dress Silks, well worth $1.25.
At $1.25, Superior Black Dress Silks, will compare with best $1.50 Silks.
At $1.50, Extra Black Dress Silks, equal to Silks usually sold at $1.75 to $2.
At $1.75 to $3.50, Equally Good Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Plain, Colored and Striped Silks, at very low prices.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
AND
Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.
RETAIL STORES.
COAL, COKE AND LIME.
THE SUPERIOR
OHIO WHITE LIME
Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.
For PAPER MILLS its use is attended with the most satisfactory results.
For GLASS WORKS its qualities are especially adapted.
It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.
Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.
Address,
C. H. SAWYER & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.
CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
COMMON LIME.
Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime
FOR SALE BY
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
Contractors and consumers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.
Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. ap6:p44
PROFESSIONAL.
DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap27:n55
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.
mh22-n68
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:n87
OILS.
Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
367 Water street.
jy1
CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
Latest and Most Desirable
SUMMER STYLES IN
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
COSTUMES,
Outside Garments, &c.
We invite special attention to our large and attractive display of Ladies' Summer Suits, Costumes and Outside Garments of all desirable materials and colors, of European, Eastern and our Own Manufacturing. To supply the extraordinary great demand we will keep constantly running about 100 Sewing Machines in our manufacturing department. Our Garments are all manufactured in the best manner, under the supervision of competent artists, and offered at the Lowest Possible Prices.
NEW LACE GARMENTS
Sacques, Capes and Shawls.
NEW SUMMER STYLES
In Ladies', Misses' and Children's
HATS AND BONNETS!
New Flowers, Ribbons, &c.
New Jet Trimmings, Laces, &c.
New Ladies' Neckwear.
New Sash Ribbons, Silk Hat Scarfs, &c.
An Immense Stock of
New Hamburg Embroideries,
JUST OPENED.
Lowest Cash Prices
FOR EVERYTHING.
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal St.
128
Federal St., B. & B.
50 Pieces 27 inch
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
Choice shades of Grays and Browns, at 25c, very fine goods, well worth 50c.
STRIPE SILKS!
A small assortment of Striped Summer Silks at 50 and 60 cents to close out.
New Stripe Silks at 87½c and $1, that are extraordinary value, and very choice styles, viz.:
Black and White Stripes,
Gray and White Stripes,
Black and Gray Stripes,
Brown and Black Stripes,
Black and White Checks, &c.
Large additions to our stock of Plain Dress Fabrics from 20 to 60c.
Choice Shades Best Silk Pongees, 50c.
Choice Shades Twill Silk Pongees 60c, well worth $1.
BLACK SILKS—Heavy Gros Grain Dress Silks at $1.25 and $1.50. The best value in this or any other market.
We are receiving daily all the different qualities of our celebrated "HAND LOOM" SILKS, from $2 to $4 per yard, acknowledged to be superior finish and best value in the trade.
HERNANIS—Over 100 different qualities from 15 cents to $2 per yard. Extra value at 37½c, 45c and 50c.
PARASOLS—New Parasols and Silk Umbrellas arriving daily, direct from the manufacturers—Prices from 20c to $9 each.
Buying these goods in large quantities direct from first hands for our retail and wholesale trade, we are in position to offer purchasers better value than houses handling small quantities.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
NOTICE—As good qualities of Dry Goods, and particularly Dress Goods, are so low now that people do not need to seek the cheap and indifferent qualities, hence we have governed our purchases accordingly, and feel that upon examination our customers and the public will endorse our action. Call, examine and be convinced.
INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin.
PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, Jas. P. Brewer, C. Yeager, L. Walter, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, J. C. Fleiner, Louis J. Aaron, C. Yeager, President. W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, Wm. G. Frazier, E. H. Alexander, W. W. Patrick, L. WALTER, Vice President. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee, ALEX. NIMICK, President. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary. GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyer.
Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.
OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 1, 1875.
Allegheny Taxes.
Notice

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875. }

A better demand for money was reported yesterday at our banks, and the belief is expressed that this demand will be permanent. The banks are not driven at all, but are able to take all the acceptable paper that offers. Yet the demand that exists is fair, and of healthful tendency, indicating a steadily growing activity in business. The reports from our iron manufacturers correspond with this,—that is, they claim to have a good run of orders, but to be making very little money. The outlook steadily improves,—not rapidly, but really and steadily. We believe that the fall will show our industries to be in a very thriving state.

The dry goods trade is evidently getting into a very unsatisfactory condition, as far as manufacturers and dealers in heavy large stocks are concerned. Our daily report of the New York dry goods trade has shown a continued decline almost from day to day on one variety or another of cotton goods, and at the latter part of last week the paper appeared to be a pressure on the part of agents in favor of forcing a sell, which caused an important reduction on a number of varieties. The New York *Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* of Saturday says: "Dry goods are exceedingly cheap, and, in proportion to the receipts of labor, never was the time when so much could be had for a day's work. But when so many are in want of the day's work, what is to become of cheap dry goods? This is a conundrum that interests the manufacturers of all kinds of textiles, and until a cessation or curtailment of the supply is adopted by them, it is possible for any solution to be conceived of." The *Economist* insists that the present rate of production is so much in excess of the demand that a further and more important decline in the next sixty days is inevitable. To prevent this, the *Economist* counsels the manufacturers to reduce the production. But the *Economist* cannot deny that any rule that will apply to the cotton manufacturers will also apply to other productive industries, and if the cotton manufacturers decrease production because prices are falling, why should not all other manufacturers, and also the farmers, do the same thing? But if they do this, it would throw so many men out of employment that the consumptive demand would decrease still more, and this is one of the phases of the plan of "economizing our way" to specie payments in 1879;" a species of economy which will result in worse troubles than any that have been experienced yet.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116½	5-20's 1867	121
U. S. 6's, 1861, coup	125¾	" 1868—coupons	124
" 5-20's 1862	118¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	118¼	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	122½	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	119¾	" 5's—coupons	119¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	69½
I. C.	100½	Toledo & Wabash	25
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	134
St. Louis, pref.	35	Northwestern	85½
Do. Pref.	54¾	American Express	63¾
Michigan Southern	62¼	U. S. Express	45½
Do. Central	68¾	Wells & Fargo	77½
North Western Com	38½	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref.	53	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¾
Clev. & Pitts.	89¾	Panama	125¾
Pacific Mails	32¾	Iron Mountain	19¾
Western Union Tel.	75		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116½	5-20's 1867	121
U. S. 6's, 1861, coup	125¾	" 1868—coupons	124
" 5-20's 1862	118¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	118¼	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	122½	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	119¾	" 5's—coupons	119¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	69½
I. C.	100½	Toledo & Wabash	25
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	134
St. Louis, pref.	35	Northwestern	85½
Do. Pref.	54¾	American Express	63¾
Michigan Southern	62¼	U. S. Express	45½
Do. Central	68¾	Wells & Fargo	77½
North Western Com	38½	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref.	53	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¾
Clev. & Pitts.	89¾	Panama	125¾
Pacific Mails	32¾	Iron Mountain	19¾
Western Union Tel.	75		

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 125¾; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122½; do of '65, new, 123½; do of '67, 124¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 119; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 54½; do new, 54; Virginia new, 37; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75; Quicksilver, 17; Adams Express, 100; Wells & Fargo, 77½; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 43½; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 103; Erie, 17½; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 134; Harlem preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 65½; Pittsburgh, 87½; North Western, common, 38½; preferred, 53; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 108; St Paul, 32½; St. Paul, preferred, 54½; Toledo & Wabash, 24½; do preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 102; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 52; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Lake Shore, 62½; C. C. & I. C., 4¾; Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 24½; Union Pacific, 69½; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 103½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £218,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: Money, 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 91; Erie, 15½; preferred, 21.

PARIS, June 9.—Rentes 65f 35c.

Shrinkage in Value of Goods—Comparison With Last Year.

There is wide-spread complaint that the volume of business in some departments of trade in this city is less than a year ago. There is less doing in but the volume of goods handled is very much increasing at a satisfactory rate. The following jobbers' prices on a few articles now, and at the same date in 1874, will show the tremendous shrinkage in quotations:

	1874.	1875.
Lemons	$ 12.00	$6.00
Oranges	6.00	4.50
Layer raisins	3.20	2.40
Prunes	.13	.08¼
Dried apples	.13	.08¼
Currants	.09	.06
Blackberries	.17½	.06¾
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	1.90	1.10@
Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2.10	1.50
Salmon, 1 lb cans	2.75	1.75
Oysters	1.20@2.10	1.00@1.85

In these articles it would be necessary to handle nearly half as many more goods on the average, in order that the cash footings should equal those of 1874; and one can scarcely look for such an increase as that in a single year, with no special reasons for activity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875. }

The leading markets present no important features deserving of special notice; our merchants generally continue to report business as being dull and unsatisfactory, although there is some consolation in the fact that trade is settling down upon a more healthy and legitimate basis, this is one of the good results of the panic. The weather continues all that could possibly be desired for vegetation, and the growing crops have picked up wonderfully within the past few weeks.

APPLES—Green continue dull and will soon be out of season. Selling at $3 to $4.50 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The receipts during the past week or two have been small and the market is firmer in consequence, although there has been no improvement in price; medium, $1.75@1.85 ₱ bushel; navies, $1.90@2.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely and the market is weak with holders generally anxious to keep down stocks; prime to choice solid packed, for good color, 20@22; common to medium, 15@18. There is but little demand for packing stock.

CHEESE—The market continues weak and while there has been nobody stable change since the date of our last report, the tendency continues downward; prime Ohio Factory 11¼ to 12.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is steady with a limited supply but quiet and unchanged. Apples 7@8; Peaches, (halves) 10@10½.

EGGS—The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past but with a limited supply and considerable inquiry, the market is firmer; quotations 16 to 17.

FLOUR—Our advices from all points, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York included, continue of a dull character, and the general outlook at the present writing would seem to indicate that there will be a still further shrinkage in prices. Spring Wheat flours, $5.75@6; winters, $6.00@6.25 for red, and $6.50@6.75 for amber and white. Rye flour, $4@4.25.

GROCERIES—The grocery markets continue dull, and our merchants do not expect any very decided improvement until next month. Sugars are still regarded firm but unchanged. Coffee has stiffened up considerably within the past few days, but operators generally do not appear to have much faith in the immediate future of the market, notwithstanding the bean is down to cost of importation. A Rio dispatch, under date of June 8th, says:—Receipts Coffee for the week, 55,000 bags; purchases, 6,000 for the United States, 22,000 bags; stock, 130,000 bags; price, 8-500, an advance of 100 reis; exchange, 27½d.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅜	C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9¼@10¼
Confectioners' A	10⅜	Extra C	9¼@9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¼

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20@21	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Prime	21@22	Java, in pkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24	Java loose	39½
R. Rio, in pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7@7¾	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¼@8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull and unsettled, and our merchants, in addition to reporting business very dull, say that it is almost impossible to sell, others appear quite anxious to meet their loss and be done with it, being apprehensive that by holding their loss might be greater than it is now. Cool, unfavorable weather and the improved condition of the growing crops have had their effect in depressing the market, but the indications at the present writing point to a good harvest. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged. $1.23@1.30 for Penna. and Ohio red, and 3 to 5 cents additional for white. Corn is dull. Oat market continues slow, although there is a firmer feeling as compared with last week, under the influence of the advices from Chicago; quoted at 67@68 for mixed and 69@70c for white, free in wagons. Rye continues dull; car, 75@77 on track; sacked, held at unchanged prices. Barley steady. Shelled dull but unchanged. Timothy seed, $2.50@2.75 per bushel.

HAY—Baled is in fair demand, and steady at $22@24 for fair to prime timothy.

MILL FEED—Bran continues dull and lower. Sales of two cars reported at $20 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Peach Blows quotable, on track, at 90@85; Carmans, 55@60.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer, with a fair jobbing trade, but prices have undergone no change.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13½	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	9
Shoulders, S. C.	10½	Do., bbls	9½
Breast Bacon, S. C.	14	Do., kegs	10
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	15½	Lard—Ref. for export use in tierces	15¾
Beef Tongues	15½	Do., in bbls	16½
Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	16½	Do., in bbk'ts	16½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 ₱ caddies	18¾
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 3 ₱ pails	18¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do., 5 ₱ do	18½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22,00	Do., 10 ₱ do	18½
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 60@70 cents ₱ pair.

SAGO—Market unchanged, regular sales at 7½@8 cts for good mixed, and 7¾ to 8 for fine.

TALLOW—Steady at 5¾c to 6¾c for prime city rendered, and 7¾ to 8c for country.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875. }

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Sunday	61 cars	12 cars	31 cars	8 cars.	
Monday	66 "	9 "	18 "	1 "	
Tuesday	21 "	17 "	15 "	45 "	
Wednesday	18 "	37 "	17 "	25 "	
Total	166	75	78	79	
Same time last week	126	53	109	41	

Hagan, Dilworth & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of LIVE STOCK at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The arrivals as will be seen both of local and through consignments, were somewhat in excess of the corresponding time last week, but with an increased demand the market was fairly active, and as we close our report the pens are pretty well cleared of natives, and prices have been still further advanced. There was an increased supply of through Cherokees and for these the market was a little slow, as buyers appeared unwilling to go above last weeks rates, but natives were reported from 10 to 20c per cwt. higher, the advance being greatest on best grades for which there was an increased demand. The fact that Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State are pretty well drained of fat cattle taken in connection with the enhanced cost of stock at Chicago, caused an increased demand on Philadelphia and Baltimore unloaded holders to run up prices without much difficulty, and the market is firm, especially for the better grades, at the advance.

The sales up to noon to-day were 954 head, against 1,007 same time last week. Philadelphia bought 27 cars; New York 1 car; Baltimore 2 dealers and butchers took the balance—35 cars. Included in the sales were 20 prime 850 ℔ Cherokees at 5¾; 1 car rough Indiana steers, 1,200 ℔, at 5¼; 1 car 1,000 ℔ steers at 4,40; 50 prime 1,200 ℔ Iowa steers at 7; 4 cars Illinois stillers, 1,115 ℔s, at 6⅜; 6 cars Kentucky stillers, 1,040 ℔s, at 6,80; 1 car extra Chicagos, averaging about 1,450 ℔s, at 7,60; 25 good 700 stockers at 4.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	7,25@7,40
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	7,00@7,12
Good 1,050@1,150 steers	6,50@6,75
Rough Oxen, Cows and Stags	3,50@5,50
Stock Cattle, as per quality	3,00@5,00

HOGS.

Following is a review of the market for the week ending at noon to-day: Thursday, June 3.—Arrivals light, but there was a decline of fully 25 cents ₱ cwt. on Philadelphia hogs and five cents on Yorkers. Best Philadelphia hogs, 7,40@7,45; Yorkers, 7,15; market closed weak for Philadelphias. Friday, June 4.—Market opened dull; best Philadelphia hogs, 7,30@7,45; Yorkers, 7@7,10; Baltimore, 7,20@7,35. Saturday, June 5.—About ten cars on sale; market closed firmer. Best Philadelphia hogs, 7,45; Baltimore, 7,25@7,40; Yorkers, 7,10 to 7,20; common do., 6¼ to 7. Monday, June 7.—Market opened slow; prices same as on Saturday, with the exception of two car loads of hogs, which brought 7,40. With light receipts and the hogs pretty well cleared, there was a better feeling at the close. Tuesday, June 8.—Receipts light, but so was the demand; Yorkers holding their own, but Baltimore hogs dropped fully 10c ₱ cwt, as the advices from that point were very unfavorable. Philadelphias there at 9½ to 10¾, nett, and pens full. Best Philadelphia hogs, 7,50. Wednesday, June 9.—Receipts light; smooth York hogs, 7,30@7,40. Philadelphias, 7¼ to 7¾—the latter price for fancy. There was a sale of 5 cars at 7,45 to at 7. As the hogs are all sold there is a better feeling in regards the immediate future, and the indications are that all grades have touched bottom, for the present at least.

QUOTATIONS.

Light Yorkers averaging 170@190 ℔s	7,20@7,30
Heavy rough Yorkers, 200 to 240 ℔s	7,00@7,10
Philadelphia Hogs averaging 250@275 ℔s	7,50@7,60
Extra Philadelphia Hogs	7,70@7,75
Baltimore Hogs—none selling.	

SHEEP.

The market opened fully as strong on Monday as it closed on Saturday, as the supply was small, full prices were realized; on Tuesday, however, the arrivals having been considerably larger than was expected, there was a decline of 25 to 37½ cents, although trade was fairly active at the reduction. To-day (Wednesday) the arrivals, although considerably below those of the day preceding, were again liberal, and the market was sluggish, and, to the selling interest, unsatisfactory, without, however, any quotable change in prices. The indications were, however, that the pens would be pretty well cleared by evening, and it is not likely that there will be any further shrinkage in prices during the remainder of this week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95@100 ℔s clipped	5,25@5,37
Prime 85@90 ℔s clipped	4,75@5,00
Good 75@80 ℔s clipped	4,50@4,75
Fair 70@80 ℔s clipped	3,75@4,00
Indianas, as per quality	3,00@5,00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of Drafts and Car Nos. We engage in no speculations. Commissions $10 per car.

J. J. Seidle is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Yesterday the offerings at the sale docks were estimated at 7,500,000 feet. The market was rather dull and weak. A good many local and a few country buyers were present, but they were holding off for concessions, which were granted in a few instances, but sellers generally preferred to hold the lumber over, hoping that the country trade would soon come forward and assist to relieve the market. The recent advance in freights also made sellers anxious to sustain recent prices. But these factors were offset by the receipts of fifteen, numbering 60 to 70 cargoes. About all the usual grades of lumber were represented in the fleet, common of course predominating, and the offerings of shingles and lath were also liberal. No decline was reported except in piece stuff, which sold at $8.25. Prices for coarse cargoes of common inch were probably shaded to some extent, but the better grades were quotedsteady. Lath sold at $1.50 and shingles at $2.30@2.35 for No 1 stuff was quoted at $4@5.50, and boards and strips at $8@14.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

With the incoming hot months the market is becoming dull. The only feature worthy of remark in the Fifth street auctions during the week was an increased local demand for street car horses. The total sales for the week were 325 head, against 340 head for the preceding week. Of these Ohio alone was able to shipped to West Virginia at prices ranging from $85 to $140, and one lot into Pennsylvania at prices ranging from $115 to $140. General prices remain:—Plugs, $20 to $40; common work, $50 to $85; common drivers, $65 to $90; medium drivers, $90 to $120, street car, $95 to $110; Business chunks, $55 to $150; good harness Horses for home trade, $120 to $150; city street car horses, $150 to $200; heavy draft, $150 $200 and $300. In the Miami market prices are as follows: Fourteen hands, $55 to $90; 15 hands, $110 to $150; 16 hands, $150 to $175. Good pairs of large Mules will bring $350 to $400.—*Commercial.*

Exports From The Seaboard.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the United States for the dates named:

	Week ending June 5, 1875.	Week ending May 29, 1875.	Week ending June 6, 1874.	Week ending June 7, 1873.
Flour, bbls	*	37,749	*	27,244
Wheat, bu	626,200	598,629	1,829,467	1,829,467
Corn, bu	488,800	409,557	588,355	588,355
Rye, bu	16,353			
Pork, bbls	2,528	4,085	*	2,868
Lard, lbs	1,750,621	1,921,330	2,085,227	2,085,227
Bacon, lbs	3,857,000	2,335,469	5,387,658	5,387,658

*Not reported. †From six points.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875. }

Trade was very quiet to-day and the general tone of the market was not as firm as it was on Tuesday and Monday. Crude for immediate shipment was quoted at $1.40@$1.42½. While there has been considerable fluctuation within the last week it has been slight, ranging from 2½@5 cts. per bbl. Refined has weakened again and with little or no inquiry prices were weak and lower; quotable nominally at 16½@16¾, deliverable at Connellsville depot to go to Baltimore. There were, so faras we could learn, but very few offers to buy on the market to-day.

The Refiners met for the first time as an association at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and there was a very full attendance; as noted in our last report, it is proposed to meet on 'Change daily between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. It is hoped that all connected with the business, either directly or indirectly, will see the importance of being on hand daily at these meetings, as they cannot but be propuctive of good result.

The Barrel trade continues dull and unchanged; counties, $1.10@1.15; city make, $1.25@1.30.

Advices from Parker this afternoon state that the Taylor well, struck this morning on the Parker Farm, two and a half miles east of Petrolia, is doing about at the rate of one thousand bbls. of oil per day. This well is owned by the Messrs. Satterfield and Cummings, and is located on the Hunter & Cummings' tract, in the immediate vicinity of a number of producing wells. It is the opinion of operators that the Taylor well is drawing the oil off from surrounding wells, which, if true, does not bode well for an increase of the average production in that locality. The Crude market in consequence of the above strike, has weakened slightly, and at the close of the market shipment was offered at $1.41¼, without any buyers.

The sales of Refined oil at Philadelphia and New York yesterday aggregated 22,000 bbls. for prompt and future shipment at prices ranging from 13¾ to 13¾. Telegrams from New York late this evening report Refined oil in better demand, with buyers at 12¾ for prompt delivery.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B. S. Duncan	Vesta O W	946
O. J. Greer	Star O W	935
S. Craig	Vesta O W	468
Jas. Speer	Iron City O W	481
S. Craig	Cosmos O W	314
S. Craig	Bly O W	234
O. J. Greer	Bly O W	160
W. P. Baum	Lily O W	468
O. J. Greer	Riverside O W	463
N. W. Stevenson	Riverside O W	461
Total		4,930

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced and strong; No 1 spring $1; No 2 fresh 96¾ regular; 96¾c spot; 97¼c seller July; 97¾c seller August; No 2 92¼@93c; rejected 85½c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 67¾c spot or seller June; 69¾c bid seller July; 72¾@72½c seller August; rejected 65c. Oats dull; No 2 61¾c spot; 58c seller July; 42¼@42¾c seller August; rejected 55c. Rye quiet at 86c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.29 spot; $1.03@1.03½ seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $19,50 spot; $19,55 seller July; $19,80@19,85 seller August. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $11,50 spot; $13,55 seller July; $13,77½ seller August. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1.17.

On call Board wheat was active, strong and higher; 96¾ at 9 A. M. Corn strong and higher; 69¾c July. Oats firm; 61¾c June; 58¾c July. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Lumber heavy at 27@ 29c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 63c; pulled 30@ 50c. Rice quiet at 7¼@8¾c. Molasses dull at 42 @53c. Sugar steady; fair demand; Orleans 8¾@ 9¾c; prime 9¾c. Eggs unchanged. Butter heavy; western 10@15c. Turpentine quiet at 32c. Rosin quiet at $1.30@1.35. Petroleum steady; crude 6½@6¾c; crude 6¼@6¾c. Pork firmer at $20.00. Beef dull. Cut Meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 6¾c; long clear 8¾c; sweet pickled hams 12¾@ 13c. Lard firmer; western prime steam 13 13-16c. Flour in better demand; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and state $4.75@5.10; common to good $4.75@5.15; good to choice $5.25 @5.50; white wheat extra $5.50@6.25; extra Ohio $4.85@5.50; St. Louis $4.75@5.00. Wheat 1@2c better and quick; receipts 60,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee $1.19@1.20; No 1 Milwaukee $1.21@1.22; No 2 spring $1.18@1.20; No 1 spring $1.21@1.22; No 2 Milwaukee $1.13½@1.14½; No 3 do $1.08@1.09; ungraded red $1.16@1.22; ungraded amber $1.22@1.24; ungraded white $1.20@1.24; Minnesota spring $1.07@1.14; winter western $1.21 @1.33. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley nominal. Malt dull and in fair inquiry. Corn dull and drooping; receipts 81,000 bush; No 2 at 69¾c; ungraded western mix'd 68@68½c; white 90c. Oats: receipts 19,000 bush; 1@2c lower; mixed western 58@62c; white 62@ 72c. Hay firm; shipping 65@70c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio in cargoes 16@18½c, gold; jobbing at 16¾ @19½c, gold.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Petroleum easy at 12¾@13c for refined; 9½c for crude. Cloverseed $12 for choice western; timothy and flaxseed unchanged. Flour in better request; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.00@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $5.75@6.50; Minnesota grades $6.75@7.75. Wheat: red $1.31@1.32; amber $1.35@1.37½; white $1.40@1.45. Rye $1.12. Corn in better request; yellow 81½@82c; prime mixed 80@83c. Oats active; white 71@73c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 13¾@14½c. Whisky held at $1.22. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 32c; do firsts 28@29c; Western extras and Ohio do firsts 17@19c; rolls extras 20@22c. Cheese firm; western fine 9½@10½c. Eggs firm; western fresh 19@20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 western amber $1.37; No 2 do $1.34; mixed do $1.30@1.31; No 1 red $1.32; No 2 do $1.30; Pennsylvania red $1.31@1.32. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at $1.10@1.12. Hay quiet and firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland $17@24. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork dull and nominally $21@21.50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c, loose. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½@9c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 13¾@14c. Lard dull and nominal; refined 15@15½c. Butter firm and active; western grass 20@24c. Petroleum nominal; crude 6@6½c; refined 13@13½c. Coffee firm; cargoes 16@18½c; jobbing at 18½@19c. Whisky nominally $1.21.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Flour in good demand for Cuba; export grades held at $7; offers at $6.75 refused. Corn firm; mixed 62c. Oats, 52@ 53c. Oats dull at 78c. Bran in moderate demand at $16@$17. Hay dull; quoted: prime $24; choice $26 @27. Coffee nothing doing; no stock in first hands. Pork quiet; $21.25@$21.50. Dry salt meats in good demand. Bacon: jobbing at 9¾, 13¾@13¾c. Hams 13¾@13½c. Lard dull; tierces 13c; keg 15¾c. Whisky jobbing: Louisiana $1.19 @1.20; choice western $1.20@1.22. Sugar dull and prices nominal; quoted—common 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime to strictly prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; common quoted at 40@ 45c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 58@70c.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 9.—Refined petroleum 9@9½d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Refined petroleum 26¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling uplands 7 11-16d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; 3,600 bales American. Flour: extra State and western 28s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 2d@8s 8d. Corn 34s. Pork 75 6d. Lard 61s 6d. Bacon: c. c. 30s. Cheese: fine American 54s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 7½d. Common Rosin 5¾d. Turpentine 28s 9d. Tallow 41s.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Flour dull; family $5.30@5.35. Cotton dull at 18c. Wheat dull at $1.16@1.22. Corn steady at 72@73c. Oats steady at 66@68c. Rye dull at $1.06@1.08. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 13½c. Butter and Cheese: demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and nominal at $20. Lard dull; summer sold at 12¾c; winter steam held at 13½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear 11½@11¾c. Bacon: shoulders unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.16.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better; closing dull; No 1 white Michigan spot $1.23½; seller July $1.23½; seller August $1.24½; amber Michigan spot $1.23½; seller June $1.23¼; seller July $1.25; seller August $1.25½; No 2 red $1.24¾. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 71½c spot 74c; seller July 75½c; seller August 76½c; low mixed 71½c. Oats closing dull; rejected 60c; No 1 white 65c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—Cotton quiet at 13⅜ @14¼c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.50. Wheat steady at $1.20@1.24. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions steady. Lard 13½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9c, sides 12¾@12¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; sides 13¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.21.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 9.—Flour dull; western superfine $4.25@4.50; common extras $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5.00@5.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $6.00@6.50; white Illinois $6.50@7.50; St. Louis $6.50@8.25; Minnesota $7@8.50. Corn firmer at 86@88c. Oats 71@ 73c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Flour active, but nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.04½; No 2 99½c. Oats opened lower, but closed steadier; No 2 in store 56c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed in store 65c. Rye entirely nominal; No 1 in store 95c. Barley entirely nominal; No 2 $1.15; No 3 $1.00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—Cotton dull at 13¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn steady at 73@75c. Oats steady at 66@70c. Rye nominal. Provisions dull. Pork $20@20.50. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c, loose. Bacon dull; shoulders 9@9½c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 13¾@14c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard dull and nominal; refined 15@15½c. Butter firm and active; western grass 20@24c. Petroleum nominal; crude 6@6½c; refined 13@13½c. Coffee firm; cargoes 16@18½c; jobbing at 18½@19c. Whisky nominally $1.21.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Cotton dull at 13½@14½c. Flour still too unsettled to quote. Wheat better at $1.33¾@1.34. Oats easier at 62c. Corn dull at 70c. Rye held at $1.12. Whisky held higher; $1.18. Pork easier; $20.00@20.25. Bacon dull and little doing. Lard lower at 12½@12¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—Flour $3.75@6.75. Wheat steady; red $1.13; amber $1.15@1.20; white $1.20@1.28. Corn: ear 60@62c; shelled 65@66c. Oats: mixed 56c; white 67c. Rye nominal at $1.05.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—Wheat, Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots 10½c; Ohio State test 11¼c; small lots 12@c higher. Receipts: wheat 350 bush; corn 1,050; oats 3,250.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 9.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.15; hard Milwaukee Club $1.17; one car extra white Michigan $1.32. Corn quiet; high mixed 83c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 9.—Flour dull at $5.75@6.00. Wheat quiet; extra $1.25½; No 1 amber $1.18. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 71¾@72c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn active at 83@85c. Oats active and prices advanced; 72@73c. Lard and Bacon dull but unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 9.—**Cattle: receipts 1,819 head:** market for the week 4,806 head; the market opened slow; eastern dispatches unfavorable for purchases; prices a shade weaker. Eastern dealers about all supplied and returned home. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,602 head, total for the week 19,400 head; trade slow and dull; 1,253 Ohio clipped, averaging $7, 90 and 103 lbs, at $5.37½. **Hogs:** receipts 2,900 head; total for the week 10,900 head; moderately active; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers $7.05@7.50; heavy hogs $7.50@7.60; selected Singers $7.60.

CHICAGO, June 9.—**Cattle:** receipts 4,200 head; market steady; prices entirely unchanged; demand moderately active; shipments 2,100 head. **Hogs:** receipts 1,000 head; market active and firm; 10c higher; poor to extra $6.50@7.40; light $7

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-night.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Dramatic and Variety stars in new gems.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Salisbury's Troubadours. "Little Mother" and "Patchwork."

State Medical Society Delegates.

The following named gentlemen, delegates from the Allegheny county Medical Society, left yesterday to attend the State Medical Society, which convenes on Monday, June 9th, at Pottsville, Pa.: Drs. Mowry, Bruce, Gallaher, Pollock, McDonald, Wood, Shaw, and others whose names we did not learn.

Allegheny Markets.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. J. Lautner presiding. As the season for berries and other fruit is now opening, and it is desired that the market house be kept open every day, the committee directed the Clerk of the Markets to open the market house on Friday mornings. The committee declined to reduce the rent charged to several persons who sell cheese in the market, as asked by them.

Adjourned.

Jewish Confirmation.

Confirmation was administered yesterday morning at the the Jewish Synagogue on Eighth street, by Rabbi Mayer. The edifice was comfortably filled, a large number of Christians being present on the occasion. The ceremonies were of an interesting character, and the children confirmed, some twenty in number, presented a neat and pretty appearance. During the services a suitable and appropriate sermon was delivered by the officiating Rabbi, which was listened to with marked attention by all present.

The C. E.'s.

The National Convention of Civil Engineer's yesterday morning visited in detachments Carnegie & Co's. beam mill, Graff, Bennett & Co's. puddling furnaces, Miller, Barr & Parkins' Steel Works, the Lucy Furnace, the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, Carnegie's Coke Works, Woods & Co's Russian Iron Mill, the Blair Iron and Steel Works and other objects of interest in the programme, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the result. Last night they held a banquet at the Monongahela House. The Convention meets at half past nine o'clock this morning for the reading of reports, papers &c., and for discussion.

West Pittsburgh District Conference.

The sixth session of the West Pittsburgh District Conference, M. E. church, commenced at Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., Tuesday morning, June 1st, Rev. James A. Miller presiding. After appropriate devotional exercises, the President delivered an address, appropriate and practical. Rev. N. G. Miller, of Mansfield, was elected Secretary, Rev. W. P. Conner, of Canonsburg, Assistant.

The following standing committees were appointed: *Sabbath School*—Revs. A. V. Galbraith, R. Hamilton and Mr. T. C. Perrine. *State of the Church*—Revs. M. S. Kendig, J. Gledhill and W. H. Jackson. *Examination of Candidates*—Revs. J. A. Miller, W. H. Kincaid and H. L. Chapman. *Temperance*—Revs. R. T. Miller, J. H. Rodgers and Mr. J. Hanlin. *Local Preachers and Work*—Rev. N. G. Miller and Messrs. C. Sayers and T. P. Hershberger. The remainder of the session was devoted to hearing reports from pastors of the spiritual and general condition of their respective charges, the boards of the same spoke of the financial condition, and the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools presented reports.

At the close the annual meeting of the District Stewards took place, Rev. J. A. Miller, P. E., presiding, W. H. Kincaid, Secretary. The various charges were assessed for the payment of the P. E.'s salary. W. H. Kincaid was elected Conference Steward to represent the district at the next session of Pittsburgh Conference, to be held at Canton, O., March, 1876.

While the session of the Stewards was in progress the District Conference met at 2:15 P. M. with Rev. J. H. Rodgers as temporary President. Mr. W. J. Jackson, Superintendent of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, gave an excellent Normal Class exercise in the presence of a large audience.

The topics was then taken up—"Measures for ensuring success in Sunday School work," and addresses made by Rev. J. R. Rodgers, J. G. Gledhill and Mr. T. C. Perrine. The brief time ensuing was occupied in hearing reports from pastors, stewards and superintendents who had reported. In the evening a prayer and experience meeting was conducted by Rev. J. Gledhill for well-nigh an hour.

The topic of the evening was taken up—"What are the best methods of promoting the benevolent institutions of the church." Rev. N. G. Miller read an essay on the subject, followed by W. H. Kincaid with an address. Rev. T. C. Miller made the closing address on the same theme.

SECOND DAY.—Morning opened with suitable devotional exercises, after which reports were called for, and the Committees on Sabbath Schools, Local Preachers and Work reported. The several local preachers and exhorters reported their work for the past six months.

Liberty street M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, was selected as the place of meeting next November, and Revs. J. L. Deens, R. T. Miller, and W. H. Kincaid were appointed a Committee on Programme. The standing committees of this session were re-elected for the next session.

Wesley Chapel, about a mile above Temperanceville, was placed in the hands of the P. E. to supply, and a plan was made to supply the work by the itinerant and local preachers connected with the district. The report of the Committee on Temperance was presented by Rev. R. T. Miller, and prior to adoption, Mr. T. P. Hershberger and Rev. J. L. Deens, of the Thirty-sixth ward (Temperanceville) spoke earnestly in advocacy of temperance.

After some business of a routine character, the Conference adjourned between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

W. K. NIMICK'S WILL.

He Remembers the Poor of Pittsburgh.

The will of W. K. Minick, late of this city, was filed in the Register's office yesterday, in which he directs that $25,000 be placed in the hands of trustees, the interest of which is to be paid annually to the poor of the city of Pittsburgh. The remainder of the estate is divided among his children and sisters. Alexander Nimick, James M. Bailey and Charles Speer are named as executors, trustees and guardians of the minor children of the deceased.

NOT TOO CONFIDING.

A McKeesport Octogenarian Too Smart For a Confidence Chap.

A nice young man, of such ilk as those who, despite the keenest vigilance of police detectives, will haunt railway cars and depots, was quite nicely outwitted by an aged traveler last week. Mr. Vincent M. Deville, of McKeesport, who is only eighty three years old, was on his return home from the garden fields of Iowa, whither he had journeyed all alone to visit some friends, and was, at the time we write about, aboard a coach of the C. & P. road, when the well dressed youth insinuated himself into the old gentleman's good graces. He was not long engaged in conversation till he aroused Mr. Deville's suspicions that he was of that class of 'hoppers yclept "confidence men," and caused him to be on his guard. The young man tried in a variety of ways to find out something definite about his intended victim's stock of ready cash, but was much disappointed when informed that he had not enough greenbacks to advance him only fifty dollars on a hundred dollar note, as the holder averred that he had no less denomination of currency about him, and had to pay a traveling companion's fare to Crestline and a sum of borrowed money due him before he, his friend, could get off to pursue his journey. Now, as both would get in Pittsburgh together, the young man patronizingly insinuated that he could trust Mr. Deville with the change until they could get the big note broken. The accommodation seemed so slight on its face that an ordinary man of four score years might have melted into the granting of the trivial favor. But Mr. D. has been reading the GAZETTE too long to remain ignorant of the many tricks played by travelers, and although with enough money in his wallet to buy a farm, still his caution told him that he had not enough to spare any on the collateral offered, on which was a counterfeit of course. Backed in this little game the young man left the seat. He had no sooner gone than Mr. Deville missed his watch and chain. He was not long in deciding whither it had gone, and, although the train was dashing along at a frightful speed, the robbed octogenarian skipped lively through the jolting coaches until he reached the platform of the baggage car, where he found his man standing on the steps, evidently awaiting an opportunity to jump off with his valuable booty. Quick as lightning the old man had him by the collar and dragged him into the car, despite the fearful threats and terrible oaths of the surprised prisoner. The conductor soon made his appearance, and on demanding the time piece it was reluctantly handed over by the thief, who was put off at once, as Mr. D. had neither time nor inclination to lay over at any point to prosecute him. The old man was most heartily congratulated on his extraordinary muscular ability and youthful agility. Such sprightly old men are rarely found. He was born in Pittsburgh while George Washington was cogitating in the chair of President over the then three year old government. He has witnessed the mighty growth of the people and country, and is a perfect encyclopedia of knowledge regarding events and men of the long past. He carried his own "provender" with him on his journey, thus establishing all for himney, free lunch route from McKeesport to the interior of Iowa. He says after all there is no better land or people out West than are here in old Allegheny county, and he has lived long enough to be enabled to form good judgment in such matters and to know the great value of truth.

Get your Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

Continuation of the Testimony—Some Interesting Developments.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S LETTER.

John Harris, sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I was not one of a committee of old miners to whom the notice of Mr. Armstrong, in reference to the change in the manner of weighing the coal was given, but I saw the letter and heard it read. [Letter read to witness.] That is the letter, so far as I can judge; it was read at a meeting of the miners.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan—I was at the meeting of the miners, and was there all the time; we did not come to any decision at all at that meeting; the pit men held a meeting by themselves, and at this meeting I heard this letter read; the men came to no decision at this meeting; they wanted a meeting of the four railroad pits; Mr. McArthur asked me what answer the men sent, and I said they came to no decision whatever; I could not say how long this was before the Italians came; that was the last general meeting we had there that I was at; we did not resolve, to my knowledge, at that meeting, to do any harm to Mr. Armstrong's property or to Mr. Armstrong himself; there was not, to my knowledge, a subsequent meeting.

The letter referred to was in evidence as follows:

ARMSTRONG STATION, Oct. 18, 1874.

MESSRS. MCARTHUR & GILLAN—I wish you to call the diggers together and inform them that I intend changing the present way of handling coal in regard to weighing on the hill, as I am determined to weigh it only at the foot of the plane. You will therefore ascertain from them what price they will dig for over a ¾ inch screen. I wish to act honorable and fair with them. If only want them to comply and work for a price which will enable me to compete with other other coal merchants. I want a decisive reply to-morrow evening. I hope we will have no difficulty in this matter. The weighing on the hill is too expensive on account of so much handling that I cannot afford to run the coal and lose by it. Now miners do not blame me hereafter if you force me to seek justice, as I am determined to take immediate measures. Again hoping you will treat me like other men who supply the Pittsburgh market I will await your careful reply. All I want is to be treated mined at the same rates as other men who pay cash.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG.

Joseph Bradley, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I was the engineer at Armstrong's coal works; I was working there all the time the Italians were there; I was in the pit, but the Italians were not working at the same time I was; they were in the pit about four or five hundred yards from where I was; they never interfered with me; about the third morning they were working out of the guards stopped me at the pit mouth and asked me if I would do so; I told him I did, and one of them spoke and said that is the pumper, and he said that is all right, and I passed on, and they never stopped me since; their general behavior was good so far as I could see; I only saw them going in and out mornings and nights; several of the old miners said that the Italians ought to attend me—that I was as bad as an Italian, and that I had no business there; I was, I suppose, the only white man in the pit; I told them I was not harming the Italians nor the old diggers; I was not digging fond for the old diggers congregate around there about the time of the arrival of the train before the Italians came; I never went out among them; I would sit at my own door and see them around there; I never listened much to their conversation.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan: I have been engaged in working about coal works off and on, I suppose, about seven or seven teen years; I believe I am an Englishman; in that seventeen years I suppose I have seen miners of all nationalities that mine at all; in all that time I never have seen miners at work in among the children and sticking about their bodies; I never saw the Italians at work at all—I only saw them come out and go back again.

THE SHERIFF CALLED ON.

Francis Ardary, sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I live in Pittsburgh; I frequently talked to Mr. Armstrong about the troubles he had up at his works; I have gone on several occasions with him; I was there on Saturday; I think about the seventh or eighth of November; he said he had telegraphed to the Governor or somewhere to try to get an order to have some men sent up there, and he asked me if I knew where the Sheriff of Allegheny county, Mr. Hare, lived; I told him I did; it was a little late on Saturday night and he asked me if I would go over on Sunday morning with him and see the Sheriff; I told him I would and did so; on the way we stopped and saw Gen. Pearson, to see if he would take some men up there if he were called upon to do so, and he said he would; we went to the Sheriff's house and were told that he was at the Sheriff's office; we next went to the office and found Sheriff Hare; Mr. Armstrong asked him what he was going to do about this matter, and told him he was afraid of his place being destroyed; the Sheriff told him there two of his men, I think, up there; that they would be down on Monday morning and report to him, and he would see what he could do on Monday; the Italians were up there at the time; I have known Mr. Armstrong intimately for about twenty-two years; his general character for peace and good order is good; there is a street sixty feet wide between the properties where we live; I have been down there several times, when he would tell me about the trouble he had and the firing on his men; he said he had a great deal of trouble the year before with his men—that he had hardly a voice with them, and that they did as they pleased there; I know that the coal market had fallen so that the coal operators could not afford to pay as much as before; I had a great deal of coal to the mills; coal has fallen considerably and the business has been very dull in Pittsburgh; I have known these Italian laborers in Pittsburgh; they have been working on Liberty avenue since work started up this spring; my business takes me out there a good deal; they are quiet and orderly out there; I saw the boys going out and hollowing at them about the never answered the boys, which I believe other parties would do; on Sunday I was up to Mr. Wallace's to see a sick horse; they have, I think, in the neighborhood of from fifty to seventy-five Italians at one time; on several occasions there were about a dozen men sitting about the stables and we got to talking about the Italians and they said they never gave a way strong; he made any fuss or disturbance; I have seen them with knives sometimes; the knives I have seen were like pruning knives; I have seen them eating their dinners and they would sit there and cut their meat and bread with them; the knives had a wide blade and were a little turned around the point; the most that I saw would shut into a handle; I have seen a great many Germans I have had working for me eating their dinners about the same way; I never saw one of the Italians drunk in my life, and I see a great many of them about home and in passing up and down there; I meet them on the road and they always salute me in the evening; a party of Italians that I saw at the Union Depot that they said came down from Mr. Armstrong's works I recognized as working on Liberty avenue afterwards; I think the answer Mr. Armstrong received to his dispatch to the Governor was that the Sheriff should send out a posse of men.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan—I saw some of the same Italians up on Liberty avenue that I saw at the Union depot, and they said they had come from Armstrong's works; I think I saw two or three revolvers strapped around their bodies under their blouses among those at work on Liberty avenue; I did not see any have those knives strapped on their belts and sticking down; I think I have seen some with those knives in their belts; I have seen them with a knife like a butcher knife carried on their side at their belt; Mr. Armstrong talked to me frequently about what he was doing and what was going on at his works and what he was doing to protect the peace; this was about the time he sent the Italians up there; he said he had four policemen along for fear the men would be attacked; he told me that he went to the Sheriff several times; I do not think he said much to me about this; he did not tell me anything about putting arms in their hands for their protection and the protection of his property; he did not tell me at any time that he had furnished these men with arms; he said he had a guard at night for fear of their crossing the river from the other side as they expected to be attacked; he did not say anything about this being an armed guard; he said he had a man by the name of Gessell who had charge of the Italians; he said he was trying to get his coal mined.

ANXIETY TO AVOID DISTURBANCE.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—Last October and November I commanded the Sixth Division of the National Guards of this State; Mr. Armstrong came to me several occasions and asked me to call out the troops for the protection of his property; I told him I had no authority to call out troops unless by order of the Governor; I instructed him what course to pursue, namely, to see Mr. Hare, the Sheriff of Allegheny county, and it was his duty, in case of danger to call out the *posse comitatus*, and if that was not sufficient, then on application from the Sheriff, the Governor would instruct me to call out the troops; when the Italians first came he spoke repeatedly to me of being apprehensive of danger; he said that he had a daughter with one or two children living in that neighborhood, and that he was fearful as to her safety as well as the safety of his property; then when the trouble was going on he applied to me repeatedly for troops; he most undoubtedly appeared to have an honest and earnest desire to keep the peace there; the day of the fight the Deputy Sheriff came for me, and I had my Adjutant General have my troops in readiness in case a fight was going on as we heard; Mr. Armstrong appeared very anxious always to do everything in his power to preserve the peace; on the 29th of November, when this big fight occurred, I believe Mr. Armstrong was in Pittsburgh; I am not positive whether he was in communication with me or not; the first notice I had of any trouble was Sheriff Hare sending one of his Deputies after me; I reside a short distance from the city; I went to the Sheriff's office and there awaited communications from Sheriff Hare; I received a telegram from him or his Deputy announcing that the fight was over; I had no time to send troops up; it was Sunday night, and a very disagreeable night; I have known Mr. Armstrong intimately for many years; in all of my acquaintances I do not know of a more peaceable man; I have never known him to be otherwise than peaceable; I think he is most too liberal in his charities and benevolences.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cowan—Mr. Armstrong is an energetic business man; I think he is a persistent man when he undertakes a thing he likes to go through with; that kind of a man when put on the right track will undoubtedly do a great deal of good, and when on the wrong track will, of course, do a great deal of harm.

Sheriff John H. Hare, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I was Sheriff of Allegheny county in October and November, 1874, and am yet; Mr. Armstrong came to me and told me he was afraid of trouble up at his works, and asked me if I would try and protect him; I told him I had had notice of that before from the citizens of the vicinity, and that I would send some men up there, which I did; I sent my deputies to Armstrong station and to Buena Vista; that was just a little while after the Italians went there; I kept men there, I think, a week or ten days; I do not remember whether Mr. Armstrong came the second time to me or not; I recollect of General Pearson being in communication with me on the day of the fight; I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Gaffey on the 29th, saying that the people were in danger there; that was along, I think, about half past one o'clock; I immediately sent one of my deputies out to see General Pearson, that he might have his men in readiness if I should need them; I then took two or twelve men and went up there, but when I got there the fight was over; I have known Mr. Armstrong for twenty or twenty-five years; I never heard anything wrong of him. He is one of our best citizens. When I came back to McKeesport that Sunday I received a telegram that Mr. Armstrong's stable was on fire; I did not send out any force then; there was snow on the ground on the 29th of November; it was a rough, cold day; I know it was very cold crossing the river.

SHERIFFS REPORTING THE DANGER.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan—I think the first deputies I sent up were Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Lane; they went up on Saturday, November the 7th; they reported everything quiet; they said there was some firing; I asked them to report to me at Monday morning; they said they would; they reported from our side of the river and they said there was no firing from our side of the river; by our side I mean the Allegheny; they said there was some firing from the Westmoreland side, but they did not know what they were firing at.

To District Attorney—I afterward sent two other deputies, Mr. Fife and Mr. Scandrott; they were located on the Allegheny side of the river; they reported some firing on both sides of the river.

To Mr. Laird—I believe they reported there was firing on both sides on Monday and Tuesday, along about the eighth or ninth of November.

To District Attorney Harvey—These deputies reported a few shots from the Allegheny side of the river; they reported that one night there was heavy firing from the Westmoreland side.

To Mr. Hunter—The deputies I sent up there some resided in Pittsburgh and some in Allegheny city; the Commonwealth had them here as witnesses last week; they are not witnesses for this trial.

To Mr. Laird—One night, I believe, they did not sleep any place, and one night they slept in some hotel on the Buena Vista side.

To Mr. Foster—I did not have the testimony of Mr. West Guffey; the men I sent up there about the 9th or 10th of November stayed there off and on for ten days; that was about the time Mr. Guffey and Mr. Cline were sent as deputies there; I saw Mr. Guffey, in his testimony, stated that while they where there up to the 20th of November everything was quiet.

W. W. Young, sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I live in Pittsburgh; I am in the banking business—in the Lawrenceville Savings Bank; I cannot say positively how long I have known Mr. Armstrong, but I have known him intimately for 12 or 15 years; I do not know anything at all against his character; he visits my house and I visit his; I consider him a perfect gentleman; his reputation for peace has always been that of a good, peaceable citizen since I have known him; he talked with me several times about his trouble at the mines and was very much annoyed about it.

Paul Hughes, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird: Live in Pittsburgh; my occupation is that of a manufacturer; I have known Mr. Armstrong for twelve or fifteen years; his reputation for being a general reputation for peace and good order is good.

E. Kaylor, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird: I live in Ross township, and do business in the city of Pittsburgh; I am President of the Pittsburgh Bridge Co.; I frequently talked to Mr. Armstrong about the troubles he had up at his works; I have gone on several occasions with him; I was there on Saturday; I think about the seventh or eighth of November he said he had telegraphed to the Governor or somewhere to try to get an order to have some men sent up there, and he asked me if I knew where the Sheriff of Allegheny county, Mr. Hare, lived; I told him I did; it was a little late on Saturday night and he asked me if I would go over on Sunday morning with him and see the Sheriff; I told him I would and did so; on the way we stopped and saw Gen. Pearson, to see if he would take some men up there if he were called upon to do so, and he said he would; we went to the Sheriff's house and were told that he was at the Sheriff's office; we next went to the office and found Sheriff Hare; Mr. Armstrong asked him what he was going to do about this matter, and told him he was afraid of his place being destroyed; the Sheriff told him there two of his men, I think, up there; that they would be down on Monday morning and report to him, and he would see what he could do on Monday; the Italians were up there at the time; I have known Mr. Armstrong intimately for about twenty-two years; his general character for peace and good order is good; there is a street sixty feet wide between the properties where we live; I have been down there several times, when he would tell me about the trouble he had and the firing on his men; he said he had a great deal of trouble the year before with his men—that he had hardly a voice with them, and that they did as they pleased there; I know that the coal market had fallen so that the coal operators could not afford to pay as much as before; I had a great deal of coal to the mills and buy a great deal of coal for the mills; coal has fallen considerably and the business has been very dull in Pittsburgh; I have known these Italian laborers in Pittsburgh; they have been working on Liberty avenue since work started up this spring; my business takes me out there a good deal; they are quiet and orderly out there; I saw the boys going out and hollowing at them about the never answered the boys, which I believe other parties would do; on Sunday I was up to Mr. Wallace's to see a sick horse; they have, I think, in the neighborhood of from fifty to seventy-five Italians at one time; on several occasions there were about a dozen men sitting about the stables and we got to talking about the Italians and they said they never gave a way strong; he made any fuss or disturbance; I have seen them with knives sometimes; the knives I have seen were like pruning knives; I have seen them eating their dinners and they would sit there and cut their meat and bread with them; the knives had a wide blade and were a little turned around the point; the most that I saw would shut into a handle; I have seen a great many Germans I have had working for me eating their dinners about the same way; I never saw one of the Italians drunk in my life, and I see a great many of them about home and in passing up and down there; I meet them on the road and they always salute me in the evening; a party of Italians that I saw at the Union Depot that they said came down from Mr. Armstrong's works I recognized as working on Liberty avenue afterwards; I think the answer Mr. Armstrong received to his dispatch to the Governor was that the Sheriff should send out a posse of men.

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